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RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNION LABOR IN BRITAIN ARE SHOWN

J. H. Thomas Tells Trade Union
Congress in London 5,250,000
Organized Workers Constitute
a Power Second to None

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The special trade union congress opened today in Central Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of J. H. Thomas, M.P., to discuss the nationalization of the mines, the cost of living, unemployment, conscription, the British policy in Russia, and the creation of a Labor general staff. Speeches on anti-nationalization show that the question before the congress was less one of this policy, which the congress has endorsed for years, than of the method to be used to enforce the adoption of nationalization by the government.

In his opening speech, Mr. Thomas introduced the subject showing a marked preference for political rather than industrial action in the matter. The congress, he said, had been called together to determine the future action of the trade unions in view of the government's refusal to accept the nationalization proposals submitted by the parliamentary committee and the miners' federation.

The question, he declared, must be determined in the interests of the whole nation and not in the interests of any section of the community, adding that the sound course was for them to convince the public of the justice of their cause and the fairness of their methods.

Irresponsible Action Dangerous
For this purpose, Mr. Thomas said, the political side of the trade union movement could be used as effectively and with less inconvenience and expense than the industrial side.

Five and one-fourth million organized workers were a power in the country, second to none, but there would be no greater danger than for this power to be utilized without any regard to the responsibilities entailed.

Frank Hodges, the secretary of the Miners Federation, gave a report of the interview between the government and the parliamentary committee and the miners' executive, regarding nationalization. Following Mr. Hodges, Will Thorne, M.P., moved a resolution to defer decision by the congress until the adjournment conference to be held after Parliament reassembles next February.

Nationalization of Mines
At that time the trade union movement would be called upon to give effect to the nationalization resolution to compel the government's acceptance of the Sankey report passed at the Glasgow congress. Such action would not be necessary if the government decides, meanwhile, to introduce legislation in line with the nationalization policy outlined in the Coal Commission majority report.

Robert Smillie, the president of the Miners Federation, in supporting the resolution in a characteristic speech, said he did not think the conference required more arguments to convince the delegates of the wisdom of nationalization.

He had, however, he said, no hope even in the event of an early general election that it would be fought on the issue of nationalization. Nothing, Mr. Smillie said amidst cheers, would move the present government but industrial force. He hoped the government would wisely agree to nationalization, but if not, he trusted that the next Congress would meet prepared to take strike action. The resolution was carried unanimously.

GERMANY AGREES TO REIMBURSE BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Brussels correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—Thanks to the initiative of Mr. Delcroix, Premier and Finance Minister of Belgium, Germany has agreed definitely to reimburse the sum of 5,500,000,000 francs in paper money issued during the German occupation of Belgium. The reimbursement is to begin on April 1, 1920, when Germany will remit bonds, to be redeemed at the latest in 20 years and to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The great difference existing between the present and the normal rates of exchange accounts for the fact that the interest is to be declared twice yearly.

Thus Belgium will be repaid a part of the debt owing to her and will become a creditor to Germany for a sum four times greater in marks than the original debt by reason of the rate of exchange.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE THREAT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French miners threaten to strike on February 16, 1920, if the individual pension rate is not raised, the demand being that men shall receive 1500 francs, and widows 750 francs. The government, in its scheme for miners' pensions, has proposed that the individual pension shall be 1050 francs. The miners are hopeful of winning their point before the date set for the strike.

SUBPENA AGAINST MR. MARTENS STANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the State Supreme Court yesterday Justice Greenbaum denied the motion made last week by Dudley Field Malone, that the subpoena issued by the Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities, calling upon Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Russia representative here, to produce his diplomatic correspondence with the Soviet Government, be vacated.

Mr. Martens was about to appear before the committee last Thursday when Mr. Malone made the motion in his behalf. Although Justice Greenbaum granted no stay, the committee excused Mr. Martens, pending decision, until tomorrow, when he will either appear with the papers sought, or by refusing to appear possibly force the committee to resort to contempt measures.

FOREIGN MONIES USED IN BRITAIN

Object of Revolutionary Activities
Said to Be to Abolish Par-
liamentary Government—Ger-
man Army Being Reduced

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The Home Secretary, it was stated in the House of Commons today, was aware that certain persons were carrying on a revolutionary propaganda in Great Britain to abolish parliamentary government and to set up a tyrannical government on the lines of the Russian Soviet system. Some of the propagandists were foreigners and money was known to have been brought to England for such purposes from abroad. It was believed, however, that the amount was not large.

Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, stated in the House today that he had no information to show that Germany was endeavoring to reorganize her army for offensive purposes. On the contrary, all the evidence went to show that the regular army was being reduced in general accordance with the Peace Treaty, although, strictly, this was to take place only after ratification.

In August, the regular army was estimated at 500,000 men, he said, and today it was 390,000. There were reserve formations, it was true, such as civic guards and armed constabulary. It was, however, only of the latter that the units were mobile. The constabulary strength was estimated at 70,000 men, and these were distributed only in the larger towns. The reserve formations and the civic guards were civilians.

Mr. Bonar Law, government leader in the House, at question time today, said it was not possible to discuss, by question and answer, how the Peace Treaty would be affected by the United States refusing to be a party to the League of Nations. It was a complicated question, he added, requiring careful investigation by skilled legal experts and would take time.

Mr. Bonar Law also answered, in the negative, the question whether there were any negotiations proceeding for a separate Anglo-French treaty.

NON-PARTISAN MEN ARRIVE IN ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—The annual session of the National Committee of the Non-Partisan League, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until North Dakota committeemen are able to break away from their duties in connection with the Legislature, now in session. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor of North Dakota, has been advancing his doctrine throughout the east and now is attending a conference of the Committee of Forty-Eight in St. Louis. A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-Partisan League, is at the special session of the North Dakota Legislature, while other league members have been attending the National Equity meeting at Madison, Wisconsin.

Delegates from 12 other states in which the league is established have arrived in St. Paul. Informal conferences were held here at national headquarters in the Endicott Building. It is expected the executive session will be convened today or tomorrow.

NEWBERRY CASE IS SET FOR JANUARY 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Judge Clarence W. Sessions, in the Federal District Court at Grand Rapids, Michigan, has set the date for the trial of Truman H. Newberry, Senator from Michigan, and 134 campaign associates for January 27, 1920. Motions to quash the indictments specifying a number of alleged overt acts and fraud in Mr. Newberry's election fight will be heard on January 5. Arguments of all witnesses called before the grand jury are set for next Monday. Mr. Newberry and 27 of his principal political associates stood mute when arraigned on Monday. Pleas of not guilty were entered for all.

PROBABLE WINNER OF AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Capt. Ross Smith, flying a Vickers-Vimy machine, is expected to reach Australia today, and so to win the £10,000 prize offered by the Australian Government for a flight from Great Britain to Australia. He left here on November 12.

CUMMINS RAILWAY PLAN IS ASSAILED

R. M. La Follette, Senator From
Wisconsin, Begins an Attack
Upon Proposed Return of
Carriers to Private Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Urging continued government operation, ownership and control of the railroad properties of the country, Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, yesterday started a series of addresses in opposition to the Cummins bill now being debated by the Senate. The Wisconsin Senator charged that the railroad interests were spending \$1,000,000 in creating sentiment for the passage of this bill, under which the properties go back to their owners.

Senator La Follette advocated the continuance for some time of the existing scheme, in order to give government operation a fair trial under normal conditions. It would be a crime, he declared, to leave private interests to determine fundamental question of transportation.

Plans Contrasted
"There are three possible settlements of the present railway question," he said. "First, to return the roads to private management without the government's financial support and without legislation changing the methods of regulation. Second, to adopt the pending bill or some similar measure radically changing their organization, regulation and control. Third, to continue present government operation in order thoroughly to test government management under normal conditions. I have suggested that this test be for five years."

"The first proposition is impracticable, because the roads, if returned to private hands, are incapable of giving service unless assisted by the government, and unless rates are immediately increased. Every proposal for resuming private management has included financial assistance and higher rates. It is claimed that the present plight is due to government control during the war. This is both false and dishonest. The railroads were broken down before the war, and if there had been no war, would have been worse off today than they are. In September, 1915, two years before the government interfered, President Wilson said:

"The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one. There has been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and coordinated."

Necessary Conditions
"The three essentials of proper railroad service are: adequate service, equality as to rates and services, and reasonableness of rates. From 1830 to 1874, we had unrestricted private control. The railroads did just what they pleased. They built estates according to their will. They built centers of population and industry where they wished. They built up Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York City; they determined the social and industrial life of the country."

Continuing his indictment of private management of the railroad systems, the Senator stated charges that the present financial plight was a direct result of government operation. Bankruptcy, he said, was facing many of the railroads when the government took them over.

"Senators who have listened to the speeches in favor of this bill," he continued, "must have been impressed with the thought that the government has practically ruined the railroads' finances. That is not true. Their embarrassments are simply due to trying to float a business upon fictitious capitalization. In the history of the business world there is nothing approaching it. It has been the subject of articles and volumes by European financiers, in the effort to protect foreign investors in American railway securities. Yet we Americans, stupidly or worse, accept the financial statements of the railroads at their face value."

"The government has appropriated \$1,250,000,000 to take care of railroad finances during the year and eight months the government has operated the roads. Yet a year before the government took the roads, Judge Thoms estimated that it would take \$1,250,000,000 a year 'in order not to restrict the business and productive energies of the country, and in order to supply them reasonably with the facilities which growing business will require.' This estimate was made in November, 1916, months before we entered the war. Even then the railroads were demanding a sum larger than was required for the expenses of the United States Government. That estimate did not consider the increases of wages which have been necessary, nor the higher cost of fuel and equipment."

Booms Launched
It is not the purpose of the committee to discuss candidates at this time, William H. Hays, chairman, announced, but the "old-timers" winked at this declaration of intention, knowing too well that this question will be given consideration in the executive session of the committee.

Booms for state favorites were launched by Capitol Hill and by state delegations, simultaneously with the meeting of the national committee. The Ohio delegation in Congress came out for Warren G. Harding (R.), Senator from Ohio, whose allegiance to party maxims and conservative attitude have commended him to many stand-patters as "a safe man."

Indiana, not to be left behind in the "favorite son" game, has through its delegation indicated its desire that James A. Watson, senior Senator from that State, should make the race for the presidency, but Senator Watson, according to information at hand, will be a candidate for the United States Senate. In this connection it is known that Senator Watson would be a grievous offense to that body in Congress still clings to the mantle of progressivism.

So far, at least, it looks as if Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois were strongest in the field, but the master strategists of the party are not inclined to take any individual boom too seriously at this time.

THE WOMEN VOTERS

The outstanding feature of Republican politics at this moment is the care taken to organize properly the women voters. A woman's division of the national committee already has been set up in order to mobilize the vote of the 25,000,000 women who will be eligible to take part in the next presidential election. The aim of the Republican Party managers is completely to amalgamate men and women in a single organization, but until this can be accomplished, the women's division, through a council of 100, will work in the 48 states. Speaking of this aspect of the forthcoming campaign, Mary Garrett Hay of New York, a prominent suffrage leader and chairman of the executive committee of the Women's Division, said last night: "The activity of the American women in the Republican Party is very great. I don't predict that all of the women will exercise their right, any more than all of the men do, but I do say emphatically that the voting women will encourage a great many men to vote who have heretofore been negligent in this regard. When the woman of the household goes to the polls the men will go, too, and this increased interest in politics will be of the greatest benefit to the country."

COLLABORATORS IN BELGIAN PAPER HELD

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its Antwerp correspondent

ANTWERP, Belgium (Monday)—Mr. Jamar, newly elected deputy, and Mr. Longueville, the Socialist city councillor in Antwerp, were arrested today with five other collaborators in the Belgian defeatist paper, "Socialisme Belge," which was printed at The Hague during the war.

REPUBLICANS PLAN 1920 ORGANIZATION

Presidential Campaign Virtually
Opens With a Meeting of the
Party National Committee—
Woman's Vote as a Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With today's meeting of the Republican National Committee at its headquarters in Washington the closed season in national politics comes to an end and the 1920 presidential campaign is virtually launched. The main item on the committee's program is the selection of the seat of the next Republican National Convention, but the larger questions of policy will be discussed, plans for country-wide organization formulated and wheels of the party machine oiled and set in motion in time-honored fashion.

The headquarters of the committee at the Willard Hotel were invaded by the Republican legions last night. They were there by the hundred and the well-known "Peacock Alley" was converted from a social center to a political arena. Echoes and forecasts of the forthcoming campaign were clearly audible, candidates and possibilities were discussed as the party stalwarts and bosses from all the states of the Union retailed gossip of local sentiment and painted in rosy colors the chances for Republican success.

Joseph E. Ramsdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, said that if Congress does not legislate now for better waterways, an auspicious moment will be lost. Congress is obliged to pass legislation to restore railroads to their former owners, but it is both wise and proper to make provisions for coordinating the railway systems with the water systems of the country.

In interchange of traffic between rail and water lines, it is most essential that the transfer from the rail line to the water line, and vice versa, shall be accomplished in the quickest and cheapest manner," said John H. Small of North Carolina. "One of the things brought about by this world war was legislation by which the government took over operation of the railroads. Provision was wisely made for the expenditure of certain amounts allotted from the revolving fund for the utilization of interior waterways and the construction of boats for operation on them. In pursuance of this, the President, through the Director-General of Railroads, has ordered the construction of boats on the lower Mississippi. Boats are under construction for the upper Mississippi, between St. Louis, Missouri and St. Paul, Minnesota, and on a system of rivers in Alabama. Boats are under construction, I think, for the Erie Canal in the State of New York, and the Hudson River, and perhaps others, and when the railroads are returned to their owners the question naturally arises, What shall be done with these boats? There must be legislation which shall provide for turning them over to some federal agency or completing the construction of the boats already authorized and under contract to demonstrate the feasibility of the venture and to continue the operation of these lines for

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS URGED

Interchange of Traffic Between
Rail Lines and Water Lines
Is Advocated Before the
Rivers and Harbors Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Neither profiteering nor Bolshevism is going to destroy this nation, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, told the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at the opening session of the fifteenth annual convention yesterday. All good citizens of the United States, he declared, are determined that justice, law and order shall prevail in the republic but he warned the Congress that people must not be too impatient about the Nation's getting back to a peace status.

"There are no short cuts to normal conditions; the cost of living can't be cut by patent nostrums," Secretary Daniels asserted. Upon the present complicated situation depends, the present high cost of commodities, and the development of adequate transport facilities and distributing agencies will do much to afford relief, Mr. Daniels said. "Our rivers are almost without commerce today, while congestion on the railroads is serious. Freight transportation cost is a large item in everything we use. Not a pound of freight should be sent by rail when it could be sent by water. Rivers, harbors, and railroads must be developed to meet the demand of our foreign traffic, which will develop enormously in the next 10 years."

"We have just begun the business of shipbuilding, and we are going to need every ship we can build to carry our goods to the world. We must have the equal of the world's greatest merchant marine. Our waterways and harbors must be developed to accommodate a large movement of goods from inland to the coasts."

Joseph E. Ramsdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, said that if Congress does not legislate now for better waterways, an auspicious moment will be lost. Congress is obliged to pass legislation to restore railroads to their former owners, but it is both wise and proper to make provisions for coordinating the railway systems with the water systems of the country.

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Italy Sends Food to
Children of Vienna
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian Government has sent a trainload of provisions to the children of Vienna on account of the lack of food and coal in that city.

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MINERS CONSIDER PRESIDENT'S COAL STRIKE PROPOSAL

Opposition From Radicals Is Be-
lieved to Have Developed
at Indianapolis Conference—
Contempt Cases Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—After debating the question of whether the miners should accept President Wilson's proposal to end the bituminous coal miners' strike, the miners' leaders adjourned their conference at 6.30 p. m. yesterday to meet today at 9 a. m. The conference started at 2 o'clock behind closed doors. The voices of the leaders could be heard in the hotel corridor outside the conference room at times, and it was apparent that a racial element was arguing for the miners to "fight it out" and not to accept the President's proposal.

After the conference adjourned, some of the leaders expressed the belief that in the end the conference would approve the proposal, but they added that during the discussion the question came up of whether it would not be necessary to reassemble the Cleveland convention to act on the proposal before the conference took final action.

FRENCH PREMIER'S VISIT TO LONDON

Mr. Clemenceau to Consult With
British Ministers on Economic
Questions—Germany's Atti-
tude May Be Reviewed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The French Premier, Mr. Clemenceau, will visit London tomorrow and consult with Mr. Lloyd George and the other ministers here on current questions. There is little doubt, of course, that Germany's attitude will come under review, but the questions which have mainly brought Mr. Clemenceau to London are said to be economic.

News of the so-called ultimatum to Germany is duly recorded in the newspapers with reasonably forceful headlines, but the German position is not the subject of vital interest to the public. The press generally does not consider it necessary to arouse the public on the matter and today's newspapers make no editorial comment.

The general impression, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds, both in authoritative quarters and among the general public, is still that Germany will once again comply with the orders given, and that the situation affords no cause for unnecessary anxiety.

As in the United States, so here, the public has many important subjects to occupy its attention, but underneath all these questions there is a widespread feeling that any real aggressiveness of attitude by Germany would only serve the unshaken solidarity of the Allies in demanding Germany's obedience in the future.

ITALY SENDS FOOD TO CHILDREN OF VIENNA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian Government has sent a trainload of provisions to the children of Vienna on account of the lack of food and coal in that city.

Way Opened to Secure Coal

"I understand the operators have generally agreed to absorb an increase of 14 per cent in wages, so that the public would pay not to exceed the present price fixed by the Fuel Administrator, and thus a way is opened to secure the coal of which the people stand in need, if the miners will resume work on these terms pending a thorough investigation by an impartial commission, which may readjust both wages and prices."

"By the acceptance of such a plan, the miners are assured immediate steady employment at a substantial increase in wages and are further assured prompt investigation and action upon questions which are not now settled to their satisfaction. I must believe that with a clear understanding of these points they will promptly return to work. If, nevertheless, they persist in remaining on strike they will put themselves in an attitude of striking in order to force the government to increase the price of coal to the public, so as to give a still further increase in wages at this time, rather than allow the question of a further increase in wages to be dealt with in an orderly manner by a fairly constituted tribunal representing all parties in interest."

Appeal to Miners

"No group of our people can justify such a position, and the miners owe it to themselves, their fellow-workmen in other industries, and to their country to return to work."

"Immediately upon a general resumption of mining, I shall be glad to aid in the prompt formation of such a tribunal as I have indicated, to make further inquiries into this whole matter, and to review not only the reasonableness of the wages at which the miners start to work, but also the reasonableness of the government

prices for coal. Such a tribunal should within 60 days make its report, which could be used as a basis for negotiation of a wage agreement. I must make it clear, however, that the government cannot give its aid to such further investigation until there is a general resumption of work.

"I ask every individual miner to give his personal thought to what I say. I hope he understands fully that he will be hurting his own interest and the interest of the family, and will be throwing countless other laboring men out of employment if he shall continue the present strike, and further, that he will create an unnecessary and unfortunate prejudice against organized labor which will be injurious to the best interests of workmen everywhere."

Contempt Cases Continued

The contempt cases against the miners' officials were continued in Federal Court until next Tuesday, on motion of C. B. Ames, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who stated that the government believed the miners would take steps to comply fully and completely with the court's orders, and that complete mining operations would be resumed at once. He added that doubtless the court desired to consider facts which may develop within the next few days, and for that reason he asked for the continuance.

"When the government instituted the proceedings it is unnecessary to say that it thought facts justified the act, and it still entertains that opinion," said Mr. Ames. Judge Anderson made no comment in granting the continuance.

The federal grand jury, which was called to take up the inquiry into the coal industry from all angles, was ordered to return to court on Wednesday, December 17, after L. E. Slack, United States district attorney, had suggested to the court that it would be of advantage to the government for the investigation to start later.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, was in court with the government counsel, but he had nothing to say.

Order to Be Enforced

Department of Justice Announces It Will Investigate Violations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Apparently the order issued on Monday night by the Railroad Administration restricting the use of light and heat as a measure to conserve coal has not been taken seriously in some cities. It was stated officially last night that the Department of Justice would investigate violations of the order, and where willful intent to disobey it is shown, prosecutions would follow under the Lever Act.

The need of conserving coal is no less imperative because the strike appears to be drawing to a close, it was stated. Those in doubt as to how the order applies to them are advised to inquire of the railroad officials in their communities. There is no indication now how long the order may be enforced, as normal production may not be resumed for another week, and even then the existing shortage will not be overcome for weeks. In the meantime compliance with the conservation order is expected.

A committee of the Mid-Continent Oil Refiners Association will come to Washington on Friday to lay before the Department of Justice their reply to charges of profiteering in fuel oil. They assert that fuel oil normally should sell for \$3 a barrel, and that if any oil is being sold for more than that, brokers are to blame. The fact that oil was selling at less than \$1 a barrel before the strike, they say, was due to a dull market, and they declare that at such a price refiners were losing heavily.

New York Stocks Surveyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Enough anthracite coal remains in New York City to last for months, coal delegates say. The schools have their winter's supplies, large lighting plants have plenty, and some of the transit companies have enough for several weeks. There is a scarcity of bituminous coal. Stephen C. Mason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, urges upon members economy in the use of coal, cheerful acceptance of limited supplies and avoidance, as far as possible, of laying off employees. Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner, was appointed yesterday by the Governor of New York State to handle the coal situation in this city, and his first act was to give permission to the subways here and in Brooklyn to reduce car lighting one-third. Regulations for the rest of the State have been given over to the Public Service Commission for the second district.

Boston Retail Trade Shortened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Word that the miners had accepted the President's offer and that the coal strike might end soon reached Boston yesterday just as announcement was made that retail stores, beginning tomorrow, would open at 11:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. Drastic regulations for the supply of fuel to industries were prepared, and were to be enforced as soon as they could be issued. The resumption of production may lead to changes in the situation, but coal is running short in the New England territory and it is probable that some of the conservation measures may continue for a time.

The curtailment of train service in the New England district, recently announced, is scheduled to become effective today, and it was announced on behalf of the Boston & Maine Railroad that even should the miners return to work at once, it would be probably two months before trains

would return to their normal schedules, since it was difficult for that company to obtain coal.

Washington Expects Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adjournment last night of the scale committee of the United States Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis until this morning without definitely accepting President Wilson's terms of settlement of the bituminous coal strike was not thought in official circles in Washington to presage a rejection of his proposal. It is still believed the committee will act favorably and that the striking miners will return to work by or before next Monday. What further concessions, if any, the government will make to the miners, was not made known here.

The President's letter to the committee contained nothing that had not been forecast, except an intimation that the proposed investigation of the coal industry should be finished in 60 days.

Strikers' Paper Only Periodical

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—Again there were no newspapers this morning, except the strikers' publication, *Our Journal*. This was issued again this afternoon, as the strikers are encouraged by the large sales.

Shop Assistants in London on Strike

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Three thousand assistants employed in the most important department stores in the West End of London went on strike this morning for increases in pay, shorter hours, and various other concessions.

Workers Gain an Increase

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts—The 600 employees of the Germania Mills who have been on strike since Friday, owing to a controversy with the company over payment of a bonus, returned to work yesterday on an understanding that they shall receive 10 per cent on their pay for the last year in addition to the 12½ per cent increase given them in common with other textile factories.

Firemen Quit Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—Members of the Knoxville fire department have voted to surrender their union charter and go back to an organization known as the Firemen's Benefit Association. This action was taken as a result of a ruling of the City Commission prohibiting any member of the fire or police department from being affiliated with an organization that could compel a strike of its membership.

MODIFICATIONS IN ALLIED DEMANDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The postponement of the delivery of the allied note to Germany till tomorrow has allowed some modifications to be made in the text of the Allies' demands.

The "Matin" states that the Allies have granted to Germany an important concession regarding the military reprisals specified in the protocol in the event of Germany's non-execution of the treaty clauses. The "Petit Parisien" declares that the military measures stipulated in the protocol have been almost completely abandoned.

A compromise modification has been made with regard to reparation in connection with the scuttling of the Scapa Flow fleet. This change was made to facilitate Germany's signature to the protocol and it is apprehended that this change may increase the future reparation power of Germany. The French troops in the Rhineland or near the German frontier number 300,000 men, the British forces in the Cologne area, 14,000, and 1200 American troops are at the disposal of Marshal Foch for the allied advance.

Comments from the "Homme Libre"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The "Homme Libre," commenting on the attitude of Germany, declares that the German Government had hoped that the lack of action in the United States Senate would split the Allies but that it must now realize that its arrogance is provoking against it the public opinion of the United States. The "Homme Libre" declares that the stand taken by the American Senate will hardly make any difference in the Treaty so far as it concerns France, and that Germany has made a false move, which instead of splitting the Allies has consolidated their union.

The paper believes that when the execution of the clauses of the Peace Treaty is undertaken, disarmament must be exacted, whilst at the first sign of resistance, the energetic measures previously decided upon should be employed to force Germany to obey the demands.

American Delegation Leaves Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The American delegation to the Peace Conference leaves Paris tonight.

MONTANA TEACHERS' SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—At the annual convention of the Montana State Teachers Association recently held at Helena, Montana, the association went on record as favoring \$1500 as a minimum for teachers' salaries. The association also took steps toward the organization of a federation of the Montana school teachers.

KENTUCKY'S NEW GOVERNOR

FRANKFORT, Kentucky—Inauguration of Edwin P. Morrow, the first Republican Governor of Kentucky in 16 years, drew a great throng to the capital yesterday.

DRY LEADERS IN CONFIDENT STATE

Even if Supreme Court Decision Should Favor Liquor Men, Coal Scarcity Might Prevent Reopening of the Breweries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prohibition leaders in Congress expressed confidence yesterday that the Supreme Court would uphold the constitutionality of the War-Time Prohibition Act, and that it would remain in force until the constitutional amendment becomes effective on January 16, 1920. Even if the hopes of the liquor interests should be realized and the Supreme Court declare the law invalid, the liquor men would only have one month left in which to revive their traffic.

The period of respite, it was said, is too brief to make it worth while to too brewing and distilling establishments, and in case of an opinion favorable to them, the probability is that, because of the scarcity of coal, the Administration would not permit the reopening of the breweries.

There is a strong sentiment in official and congressional circles here that it would be extremely harmful if an orgy of whisky-selling and drinking, even for a brief period, were to intervene between now and the time the constitutional amendment becomes effective. It is firmly believed that the lifting of the ban on liquor would have a tendency to increase the prevalent unrest. Statistics available prove beyond a peradventure, it is pointed out, that the order maintained throughout the series of strikes through which the country has gone can be, to a large extent, ascribed to the ban on intoxicants.

The status of the War Prohibition Act is precisely what it was when the President put his signature to the bill. It is the law of the land, and the Department of Justice, as well as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, is prosecuting all violations without regard to the outcome of the case before the Supreme Court. Unless declared unconstitutional, the act remains in force, according to the ruling of the Department of Justice, until the war with Germany and with Austria is concluded by a formal declaration of peace.

A decision favorable to the liquor interests would mean the cessation of prosecutions by the Department of Justice and by the officers of the internal revenue. It would not affect any state or territory which is dry by virtue of state laws. The decision of the Supreme Court is expected next Monday.

ITALIAN FINANCES SAID TO BE SOUND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—In a speech, during the Senate discussion yesterday on the King's speech, the Italian Premier, Francesco Nitti, stated that the Cabinet was opposed to a constituent assembly and urged harmony between all parties.

He declared the country's finances were sound and claimed that Italy was one of the countries where the people have settled down to work.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The reply of the Italian Senate to the speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of Parliament by King Victor Emmanuel, declares Italy has no imperialistic aims. The Senate's answer to the King, which was written by Mr. Hortis, a Senator from Trieste, says: "With decided firmness we want all of Italy's children freed and the legitimate reclamation of the land usurped by foreign greed."

"We are not inspired by a desire for domination, nor avidity for gain, but by a generous feeling which would be useful for that peace which all humanity desires."

"Our victory, annihilating a powerful adversary, hastened the peace which should be insured us and our brethren, so that their cry of sorrow shall no longer afflict Italy and Europe."

BOLSHEVIKI RETREAT ON SOUTHERN FRONT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The War Office reports the retreat of the Bolsheviks on the southern front, after their repulse from Tzaritsin. They are now 30 miles north of Tzaritsin. Kalatch has been retaken by the Cossacks and also some villages 200 miles to the north.

Admiral Koltchak's Headquarters

IRKUTSK, Siberia (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Admiral Koltchak has established headquarters at Taiga.

TORONTO'S PLANS FOR STREET RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—A report of the Board of Control dealing with the future administration of the Toronto Street Railway, which calls for a unanimous adoption by the City Council. On New Year's Day the following questions will therefore be submitted to the ratepayers: Are you in favor of the operation of the Toronto railway system by a commission of three ratepayers, resident in the municipality, to be appointed by the City Council and to act without salary; the city's applying for legislation enabling it to borrow

money without a further vote of the electors, to acquire the property of the Toronto Railway Company, which the city is entitled to take over under the agreement between the city and the company, and for the purposes of the Transportation Commission, and to make arrangements for the operation thereof?"

Given a favorable vote, application will be made to the Legislature for authority to carry out the above policy and the appointment of the commission will follow as soon as possible. This commission will deal with all matters in connection with transportation and will exercise all the powers of the municipality in the location, construction, and operation of the street railway lines, the operation of motor busses and other methods of transportation, the construction of subways, tubes, or other methods of transportation, the location of entrances and rights-of-way of electric radial railways and traffic arrangements with other railways or radial railways. Its members will be appointed for three years, to sit concurrently.

PLANS TO MAKE PARIS WORLD TRADE CENTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday)—The inauguration of a series of permanent expositions of French products will soon take place in Paris. It will receive the support of the municipal council and it is intended to make Paris a world commercial center.

The project will begin with a permanent "Palais de l'Agriculture" at Porte Maillot. This will consist of a series of buildings, in which will be housed for the exhibits of the leading producers of French foodstuffs. Buyers from all parts of the world visiting Paris will be urged to inspect the samples and place their orders through a central marketing organization.

VICTOR BERGER HAS LARGE PRIMARY VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Victor L. Berger, excluded from Congress on the ground of disloyalty and under a 20-year sentence for violating the Espionage Act, received 13,172 votes in the primary congressional contest in the fifth Wisconsin district on Monday, and the fusion candidate, Henry Bodenstab, who ran on a loyalty platform, received 9,378 votes. The Socialists had worked harder than their opponents to bring out a big vote.

SWEDISH RADIO PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Stockholm News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wireless communication will be established shortly between Sweden and the United States, according to information received here. The Karlsborg radio station, the largest in Sweden, is now communicating with England and Germany and will extend its service upon completion of a test with a station near New York City.

RULING ON SCHOOL PROFITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—In an opinion handed down recently, the Attorney-General of Hawaii holds that all profits derived from agricultural and industrial pursuits in the public schools belong to the teachers and the pupils, and not to the Territory. They cannot, therefore, be accounted for as public money.

LORD MILNER'S WORK IN CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Foreign Office announces that Viscount Milner, who with the members of his mission, reached Cairo yesterday, will immediately consider the evidence that has been gathered including that collected by Field Marshal Allenby. Meantime Lieut. Col. Leopold Amery, the Colonial Undersecretary, will act for Lord Milner here.

NEW YORK CITY'S WAR MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Proposals or plans for the city's war memorial are requested from the public by the Mayor's committee on permanent memorial. These must be in the hands of the committee by February 1, 1920, and will be on exhibition in the City Hall, February 14-28.

MASSACRES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Several thousand Jews paraded here for five hours on Monday as a protest against the massacre of Hebrews in the Ukraine. The procession went through the Jewish districts and terminated in a mass meeting at the Coliseum, which was addressed by speakers of various faiths.

PROHIBITION EMPTIES JAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HANNIBAL, Missouri—The city jail here has been empty for some time and two city officials who had depended upon the city courts for an income have been forced to seek other employment. This situation results from national prohibition of the liquor traffic.

MOTOR PERMIT ORDER MODIFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—The motor permit order is canceled, so far as it affects traffic, including motor lorries carrying 30 hundredweight and over. The net result of the order and the attitude adopted by the motor users has been disastrous to trade and a complete withdrawal of the order is assumed to be imminent.

CONFERENCE HALL REFUSED LIBERALS

Committee of Forty-Eight Announces It Will Seek Injunction Against Interference—American Legion Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Following the refusal of the Hotel Statler to permit the Committee of Forty-Eight to hold its conference in the hotel, the committee announced it would bring injunction proceedings to prevent interference with the sessions. The hotel permitted preliminary sessions to be held in a suite and the assembly room probably will be given the delegates later. The conference has gathered for the purpose of forming a new political party.

The proposed participation of a delegation from the Non-Partisan League led to strong protests from the American Legion, Missouri, directed to municipal, state, and federal officers. It was alleged that the Non-Partisan League was a disloyal organization.

The executive committee of the St. Louis posts of the American Legion met on Monday night and refused to approve a resolution of protest against either the aims of the Committee of Forty-Eight or the participation of the Non-Partisan League. Many protests have been received from American Legion members in the east against any interference.

The Committee of Forty-Eight is demanding the right of free speech and assembly. Department of Justice operatives are watching all sessions. Five men representing themselves as a committee from the American Legion have notified all hotels that meetings of the Committee of Forty-Eight must not be held.

In his opening address, the chairman, Allen McCurdy, declared, "The Committee of Forty-Eight is standing between the two extremes, the enemies of liberty and the enemies of law and order, and the ballot is to be our sole instrument."

Legion's Action Protested

Sympathizers With Committee Charge Practical Breach of Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The report that through action by members of the American Legion the National Conference of the Committee of Forty-Eight, scheduled to begin Monday in Hotel Statler, St. Louis, would not be held in that hotel, has aroused protest among many who know the committee's aims. On behalf of the committee, it has been said more than once that they do not believe in revolution, but that they do believe that the Government of the United States by evolution under the Constitution can be made more responsive to the will of all the people of the United States, regardless of class distinctions.

J. W. McConaughy, vice-chairman of the committee, said yesterday that Charles F. Hatfield, manager of the St. Louis convention and publicity bureau, which he believed was backed by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, had come to New York and urged the committee to hold its convention in that city, and had promised to arrange for the free use of the auditorium of the Hotel Statler for its sessions if that hotel were decided upon as headquarters and also to provide certain free stenographic services for pre-convention work. He said that he attributed this to St. Louis' desire to become known as a convention city.

Labor Party Not Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Labor Party of the United States is not officially represented at the conference of the committee of 48, according to Frank Esper, secretary of the party. The party has made no further overtures for the cooperation of the com-

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mittee of 48 that were made in the Labor Party convention, Mr. Esper said.

The committee of 48 had a representative before the committee which drafted the party platform, and this platform, he said, included as much as possible of the program favored by the committee of 48.

CANADIANS ASKED TO CONSERVE COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to C. A. Magrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, the fuel situation in Canada was never so serious during the war as it is at the present moment, and he has issued an urgent appeal to the public to conserve as never before. Practically no soft coal was received in Canada during the month of November and Mr. Magrath points out that the 150 cars a day allowance allotted to the Dominion of Canada by the United States Fuel Administration is extremely small when compared with normal imports. Had there been no strike during the months of November and December, Canada would have imported at least 2,000,000 tons. Remarking that he could call upon the government to limit the use of fuel as was done during the war, Mr. Magrath expresses the belief that an appeal to the public will be all that is needed in order to bring about a strict conservation. All the evidences he continued, point to the fact that many industries in Canada may have to close down in a very short time.

The Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, has received a dispatch from the Hon. C. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, asking for early action to be taken by his department in connection with the coal situation in Alberta. The Minister of Labor is asked to take such action as will tend to stabilize the industry in Alberta and thus avoid the possible danger of further strikes and tie-ups. The Canadian Government has for some time past had the question of the coal situation, as regards both Alberta and Nova Scotia, under serious consideration.

MR. DATO IS TO FORM SPAIN'S NEXT CABINET

MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—Edward Dato has agreed to form a Cabinet to replace the Toca Ministry, which has resigned.

RAILROAD TO RAISE RATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted to the Hawaii Consolidated Railway permission to increase its rates. The new rates will mean an increase for 1920 of about \$25,000 in receipts from passenger traffic, and possibly \$60,000 to \$75,000 in freight transportation, augmenting the total revenues by about \$100,000. The increase insures continuation of business by the railroad.

NEW OFFICE CREATED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The "Journal Officiel" announces the creation of the Office Central d'Expansion Nationale to further French economic, artistic, and other development at home and abroad, and to coordinate the action of the various industrial departments.

JENKINS CASE TRANSFERRED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The case of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent, has been transferred to the Mexican Federal Supreme Court from the Puebla State Circuit Court, the State Department was advised yesterday by the embassy at Mexico City.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual convention here, February 12 to 18, it is announced by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, who has charge of the local arrangements. The announcement was made following a conference with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national organization, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, vice-president.

From present indications suffrage leaders believe the national meeting will be a jubilee convention to celebrate complete ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, Mrs. Trout declared.

INITIATIVE PLAN TO BE INTRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

JAFFREY, New Hampshire—An effort to adopt the initiative and referendum by constitutional amendment will be made this winter at the reconvention of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. George H. Duncan, delegate from this town, has prepared a proposed amendment patterned after the Massachusetts arrangement except that he claims it is less complicated to operate.

"I believe that our proposed amendment is fully as effective and satisfactory as the provisions adopted in Massachusetts and other states," Mr. Duncan says, "because it is more easily understood. The Massachusetts amendment was much mutilated by the adoption of hostile amendments introduced with the intention of befuddling the delegates and disgusting the people, but fortunately in such form that unsatisfactory features may be eliminated by vote of the people."

"It is significant of the temper of the people that in this old Massachusetts, after the most searching and complete discussion that has taken place in the country, the amendment was adopted; and it is to be hoped that New Hampshire will be found not less devoted to these implements of democracy, these aids to true representative government."

RATIFICATION CERTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Gov. Lynn J. Frazier yesterday certified to Washington the concurrent legislative resolution ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment, against which but nine votes were registered in both Houses.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Voltaire at Colmar

It is said of the little Alsatian town, Colmar, that an English traveler altered his intended brief stay of 48 hours to one of two years, so charmed was he with its appearance. Another traveler, journeying from the court of Frederick II back to his own country, also put up in Colmar, at the Auberge au Sauvage, and from there moved into lodgings in the Rue des Juifs. He was no other than François Aronét de Voltaire, and the year was 1753. At first Colmar did not please Voltaire, though it gave him the retirement he required for the writing of his "Annales de l'Empire." But little by little Colmar grew upon him, and he set up house, remaining in the little Alsatian town a full 13 months. The prattle of a young servant from Montbéliard, Babet by name, who spoke both French and German, served to amuse the philosopher in his leisure hours. Colmar, in fact, was home to him, and he even spoke of settling there permanently. At that time Ferney was running quite a serious danger of losing in the fame that was eventually to be hers as the home of the author of "Candide."

Shells and Continents

Two years ago Prof. William Alanson Bryan, of the department of zoology and geology, College of Hawaii, made a trip from Honolulu to the Philadelphia Museum of Natural History, taking with him a collection of fresh-water shells from Hawaii. He compared his Hawaiian shells with a collection gathered from the Eastern Islands and Juan Fernandez, where, incidentally, Alexander Selkirk, former buccaner, lived four lonely years and is held to have become the "original" of Robinson Crusoe, and the comparison convinced him that a great continent had sometime sunk under the Pacific and left its highest points projecting as islands above the surface. The news comes from Chile that Professor Bryan has arrived at Valparaiso on his way to verifying or disproving his theory by a more thorough examination of the fresh-water shells of the Pacific islands, beginning with Juan Fernandez and the Eastern Islands and including Australia and the islands of the South Seas. The quest of a lost continent always has a strong appeal to imagination, and the confirmation of the thought that such a continent lies under the Pacific will be apparently in proving beyond the reasonable doubt of other zoologists and geologists that all these islands were once united and part of a single body of land with fresh-water shells in common that couldn't possibly have been transferred from island to island.

Dismantling German Forts

In these days when the shadow of militarism, it is to be hoped, is beginning to disappear in Germany, an earnest feature of the transformation is the fact that in the city of Mayence-on-the-Rhine, a plan is being carried out to dismantle the old fortifications, do away with them, and replace them with homes, apartment houses, and commercial structures. The work is already well under way by the Germans under the direction of the French army of occupation. When the last vestiges of militarism have disappeared, Mayence may possibly again renew its ancient standing as one of the most interesting of the smaller European cities. One winter afternoon, nearly 60 years ago, Richard Wagner was inspired by the spectacle of a gorgeous sunset beyond the towers of "Golden Mayence" to compose his magnificent "Meistersinger" overture, and the tonal splendors of this work were subsequently worked out in the composer's apartment in a small suburb across the Rhine.

The Dover Obelisk

One of the great stories of the war is, of course, the story of the Dover Patrol, that strange, heterogeneous fleet of ships which, under the command of such men as Admiral Hood, Admiral Bacon, and Admiral Keyes, kept clear the way across the narrow seas between England and France. Like the work of the Grand Fleet the work of the Dover Patrol was done in silence. Day in and day out, for four and a half years, the patrol "did its duty," safeguarding the passage back and forth of millions of men and vast quantities of war matériel. And so there was something peculiarly appropriate about the ceremony which was performed the other day on a bleak stretch of the cliff, just east of the South Foreland, when the foundation stone was laid of an obelisk which is to commemorate "the devotion and gallantry of the Dover Patrol." In time, on the other side of the Strait, on

the edge of Cape Blanc Nez, will be reared another obelisk, and so, for the years to come, will the famous passage be marked.

The Moustache in France

Moved thereto by the memory of a French military order, early in the war, that men at the front should be clean shaven, except that they might retain their moustaches, a student of odd items in human conduct contributes to an American newspaper interesting though not very important information about moustaches in France. One looks at the Nation in historic perspective, and observes the early Franks moustached; "their face," observed Sidorius-Apollinaris in the fifth century, "is entirely shaven, if you except the upper lip, on which they allow two little moustaches to grow." Later, it appears, the French went bearded, but beards passed out of fashion again in the thirteenth century, and had returned in the sixteenth. In the seventeenth the moustache turned up at the end; it was a "moustache à coquille," and to keep it pointing to the zenith one wore at night an ingenious device called a "bigotere." Toward the end of the century the moustache vanished, and "all the world was razored." So may believe without investigation that other nations would more or less parallel this history of the moustache, for as soon as man found that he could vary the dressing of his countenance, fashion naturally enough began to influence his use or disuse of the razor.

Napoleon House in New Orleans

Echoes of St. Helena and the predicament of the Kaiser are vividly recalled by the news from New Orleans that the old "Napoleon House," which was purchased and furnished with the intention of making it an asylum for "the Little General" in 1821, has been converted into a factory. The famous old mansion was built by admirers of Napoleon who planned to kidnap the banished Emperor from St. Helena and make pleasant his declining years on American soil. Only the passing away of the deposed monarch prevented the consummation of the plan. A swift schooner, the Seraphim—manned by reckless mariners—was in readiness to sail for St. Helena to abduct the exiled general. The once palatially furnished house has since passed through the hands of many owners, each of whom kept it inviolate in external appearance. The change of the old house from residential to commercial purposes brings a pang of regret to all lovers of the historic. Pity it is that such changes have to be. A small crumb of consolation, however, is contained in the assurance that the purchaser of the old house will endeavor to preserve in outward appearance at least the familiar lines of this historic landmark. The "Napoleon House" is the third of the historic buildings surrounding the Place d'Armes (now known as Jackson Square) to pass into the realm of commercial enterprise. The former home of Paul Morphy, international chess champion, and the old Spanish Jail in the rear of the Cabildo, have both been purchased for business purposes. In all three instances, the new owners promise that they will preserve the external appearance of the buildings because of their historic associations. It would be refreshing to learn of more such purchasers who acquire title to estates which, by common inheritance, are a part of the real assets of a community.

Shall Vienna Sell Its Art Riches?

An odd question, perhaps the oddest that has anywhere come out of the war, is being discussed in Austria: Shall an effort be made to turn into money the famous art collections of Vienna? The idea has been suggested by Chancellor Renner, who sees in these treasures of art the only immediate resource of the nation in its pressing need for money. An English expert in such matters has said that accumulated in the palaces of the Hapsburgs form all together one of the most valuable art collections in existence, and that if buyers were found it is estimated that a sale would bring in something like \$50,000,000 to the empty national exchequer. The City Council of Vienna has the subject under consideration, and it is said that offers of purchase have already been made and show that the process of turning these rare objects into food could begin immediately. Despite their need, however, many of the Viennese object. Vienna, they say, would have lost a valuable asset, never more valuable than now when she has lost so much else, and for that reason every sacrifice should be made rather than part with the objects of art that are practically all that remain of the old Vienna which was famous the world over. Again there arises the question whether the Allies would permit such sale until all pending questions of reparation are settled, for some of these very things are claimed by Italian states on the ground that the Hapsburgs looted them from Italy.

THE FACTORIES OF NEW YORK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Contemplating the statistical chart issued by the State Industrial Commission, the New Yorker may find additional pride in his city; it is not only a great commercial center, but it is also a "factory town" of such proportions that Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Albany, Schenectady, Poughkeepsie, Binghamton and Glens Falls, each of which is remarkable for its manufacturing enterprise, have not, all together, as many factories as New York. The chart shows that New York has 46,887 factories out of the state total of 67,424; and that New York City has a population of 760,000 factory workers, as against 625,000 in the rest of the State. Half a million of their work on the small island of Manhattan.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (November 6).—By happy compromise the Cabinet and the country will continue to enjoy the advantage of Mr. Balfour's counsel in the direction of public affairs. Naturally he was inclined to seize the opportunity presented by the ratification of the Peace Treaty to retire from ministerial office. A proposal was privately made that he should accept a peerage, which, whilst making possible the continuance of his commanding figure in Parliament, would relieve him from the drudgery of House of Commons service, varied by an occasional necessity of seeking reelection. The glittering bait had no attraction for him. Then came the happy thought of the lord presidency of the council, an office practically free from departmental work, whilst making the incumbent eligible for a seat in the Cabinet. It has the disadvantage that the salary is measured accordingly. By accepting the post Mr. Balfour has sacrificed a sum of £3000 a year. Happily that is for him a matter of no consideration. So he shall have him still with us in the Commons, Nestor among his colleagues, an object of reverence and personal regard among all sections of party. For one who throughout an exceptionally prolonged parliamentary career has been an inflexible party man, no higher tribute could be found.

Mr. Balfour's Honors

By a strange working of the mystic rules of precedence Mr. Balfour, bereft of more than half the salary drawn as Foreign Minister, will, as Lord President of the Council, gain several steps. In respect of precedence, a statute almost as sacred as Magna Charta, the Foreign Secretary is nowhere. On ceremonial occasions only four personages take precedence of the Lord President. They are the Prince of Wales, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lord Chancellor. How or why a minor ministerial office came to be endowed with the fifth place in the list of officers of state like the parentage of James, remains "a mystery." Up to a recent date it was exceeded by another anomaly more easily explicable. The order of precedence, drawn up somewhere in the Dark Ages, made no proper provision for the Prime Minister. This, for the sufficient reason that when the portentous document was framed the Prime Minister, like the Spanish fleet at a critical moment, "was not yet in sight." It was one of the last acts of King Edward to rectify this absurdity, though in arranging a proper place for the First Minister of the Crown he did not presume to put him ahead of a live archbishop.

Another Lord Fisher Book

Encouraged by the success attendant upon the publication of his "Memories" Lord Fisher is, he tells me, engaged upon another work, which deals with the destruction by British cruisers of Admiral von Spee and his fleet of 11 ships of the Falkland Islands. To the importance of this episode in the naval history of the war Lord Fisher makes reference in his first book. He affirms that had the battle cruisers, the inflexible and the invincible, not arrived just in time to surprise the German squadron, the Falkland Islands would have been another Heligoland, a submarine base that would have closed the Pacific to British ships. Proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, von Spee would have destroyed our squadron there and Africa might have become German. On these and other points Lord Fisher may be expected to enlarge. Arrangements have been made for the publication of the book on December 8, the anniversary of the brilliant feat of the British cruisers.

THE CHINAMAN AND THE REAL ESTATE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
The ways of Lum Woo, when it came to conducting a real estate transaction, true to the Bret Harte type, were not of a brightness calculated to gladden the heart of a would-be salesman.

A real estate broker was sitting in his comfortable office when the door opened and Lum Woo entered. "Hello, John," said the broker, for a Chinaman was usually hailed as John or Jim in that section of the country. "You got some lots?" laconically inquired the newcomer. On being assured that the broker had, he continued, "Where you got him?" Walking toward a large map on the wall, the broker asked, "Where you want him?" For a few minutes the head-like eyes of the Chinaman glanced rather carelessly over the map, as though it were a matter of small concern where the lots might be located, then casually he pointed to a spot. "You got some here?" he asked. "Yes, I think I can get you two there," replied the broker, mentally running over his listings. "How much?"

The price named was \$2100. Without betraying undue interest, Lum Woo said, "When you take me to see him?" The broker, scenting a deal, quickly made arrangements to go at once and in a few minutes the two were on a street car. Arrived at the end of their ride, the Chinaman said, "You wait. Me go store." This gave the broker the opportunity he had been wishing for, to step into a near-by real estate office, through which he had received the listing of the lots in question, and to inquire whether they were still on the market. His errand accomplished, he was met by the Chinaman, who proffered a bag of fruit. "You no lunch. You take 'em all." It was but a short walk to the lots.

Lum Woo looked at them unemotionally, then turning to the broker, remarked, "You think him good lots?" This brought forth the assurance that they were good lots and a good bargain. "You got some more lots?" he inquired. Then followed a three hours' tramp around the outskirts of town, inspecting various lots. When they returned to the point where they had alighted from the car, Lum Woo said, "Him best lots, \$2100."

Little was said during the ride back to the office. Finally the broker asked, "What you think? Will you buy the lots?"

"I see my friend."

"Will you come back to the office this afternoon at 4 o'clock?" inquired the broker.

"Yes, I come."

True to his word he came. He stood for a few moments gazing impassively at the wall map.

"Well, are you going to buy the lots?" the broker asked again.

"No."

"Why not?" asked the real estate man, priming himself to turn his full battery of salesmanship upon the prospective purchaser.

"Him my lots," said Lum Woo, briefly.

"Then why did you take me out to look at your own lots?" came the indignant rejoinder.

"I buy him cheap. You sell him for \$2100. Good lots. Good bargain. Me make heap money."

Gradually, it filtered through the broker's consciousness that the Chinaman had listed the lots at the price mentioned and then to reassure himself that it was not too high and to learn whether a real estate agent would try to sell them at that price, he had hit upon the plan of representing himself as a prospective buyer. The Chinaman's disappearing act, presumably to buy fruit, was but a ruse to provide the opportunity for him to slip into the office and make the very inquiries which he had made.

THE HAMILTON SALE

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on December 8, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Messrs. Christie's supplied us with sensation on the grand scale at the third-day sale of the Hamilton Palace effects. The day was devoted to pictures, and the great room was packed with people, some buyers, but the larger proportion being the curious. The pictures are a most heterogeneous collection: Van Dyck, Raeburn, Romney, Reynolds, Winterhalter (a once famous court painter), Rembrandt, Rubens, West, Cope, and many others, besides drawings of boxers and sporting subjects. It is doubtful whether such a collection of pictures has ever found its way into a sale room before, and amongst those watching the exchange of such exciting interest were many well-known men, including Mr. Balfour and Lord Fisher.

It is perhaps to be remembered that the dispersal of the Hamilton Palace collections began as long ago as 1882, when the total of the whole sale was £397,562, which remained a record until the Jacques Doucet sale in 1912, which realized £555,380. Contrary to the consensus of opinion of the oldest and most experienced dealers, the war has had no effect whatever on sales of this kind, and the huge prices for individual pieces, and colossal sum totals of sales seems to be the order of the day, which only goes to show, I don't know what, but it just shows.

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THE HAMILTON SALE

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PHASE OF EDUCATION TREND IS CRITICIZED

Opinion Expressed That Wisconsin Industrial Schools Have Tendency to Shut Off Opportunities for Higher Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Opinion has been expressed that industrial and vocational schools in Wisconsin are tending to draw pupils from the grade and high schools and push them into the industries and that big business interests are being aided by federal and state government in sponsoring a type of education which is inevitably cutting off the opportunity of thousands of children to work for a higher mental training.

Attention was called to this sentiment at the convention of the National Education Association of Milwaukee last summer, when C. P. Cary, superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin and ex-officio member of the State Board of Vocational Education, which is in charge of vocational training in schools of the State, said:

Tendency of Big Business

"There is a tendency, conscious or unconscious, among big business interests to get as many children as possible not to go beyond grade school, or if they enter high school to have them cut courses that fall short of college requirements. Our schools, our children, are not safe from the clutches of industrialism. All over the country we find an effort made to divide our youth either into the professional and the leisure class or the class of the day laborer. If the city, State or Nation, singly or combined, were to undertake to stimulate ambition among the industrial elements they would meet with secret or open resistance. I have tried it."

Superintendent Cary's views are said to be more and more finding expression in the State. Cities are refusing to separate their school systems to take care of industrial students under the State Board of Vocational Education, and the University of Wisconsin is continuing to maintain its standard of entrance requirements despite the efforts of vocational workers to reduce the amount of general courses and to substitute vocational work.

Some propaganda harmful to higher education, so it is declared in well-informed circles here, has already been noted, resulting from the application of the Federal Smith-Hodge Act of 1917, which gives financial aid to vocational schools or high schools which conform to standards laid down by a federal representative.

Undermine Chances

One man representing the Government of the United States, it is said, has visited principals of high schools and with federal grants of money as a reward has asked that vocational subjects be substituted to an extent that will undermine the student's chance to enter the university. He set no definite units of training to be substituted, but his program always was below the standard of the university, it is declared by an authority.

Under the Wisconsin system of educational control, vocational schools are not now within the jurisdiction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, though originally planned and organized that way. They are controlled by a separate council appointed by the Governor of the State and known as the State Board of Vocational Education. Consequently there is an opportunity for the two departments of the school system to work out of harmony.

Continuation schools as a part of the established educational system, together with a small amount of practical training in the manual arts are set forth as the system that will eliminate the possible evils of industrial control that are beginning to show themselves. Inroads have been made into the schools in places where separate buildings have been set up for vocational students. The danger of prac-

tical training to the exclusion of cultural is felt by some educators in close touch with the situation to be a matter of such importance that the people of the country will make efforts to head off attempts to substitute for general education supplemented by practical forms of manual art in the general school system.

COSTA RICA CHOOSES A NEW PRESIDENT

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—Julio Acosta has been elected President of the republic, to serve from 1920 to 1924. He received an immense majority over the opposing candidate, Dr. Jose M. Soto. Mr. Acosta will assume office in May next. Perfect order marked the elections, and no question as to their legality has been raised.

Question of Recognition

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The question of the recognition of the new Costa Rican Government is now before President Wilson, it was learned yesterday at the White House. Recognition was withheld from the Tinoco régime because it came into power by forcibly overthrowing the duly elected government.

A Foe of Mr. Tinoco

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—Julio Acosta, former provisional President of Costa Rica, who was elected to the presidency of that country, received 90 per cent for his opponent, Jose M. Soto.

Senator Acosta was chief of the revolutionary movement that caused the downfall of the government of President Federico Tinoco in August last.

INVESTIGATION INTO REPORTS OF DRINKING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An official investigation will be ordered by the War Department into a statement attributed to Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, of the army air service, that the failure of some of the pilots in the recent trans-continental army air race could be attributed to liquor.

If it is found that Lieutenant Maynard has been correctly quoted, it is said at the department he will be required to justify or prove his statement before an official board.

It was said no official reports had been received indicating that any flyer in the trans-continental race used intoxicants during the contest. Officials also pointed out that every man in the race was examined at each control station to determine his fitness to continue the flight.

PAY INCREASES DISAPPROVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state supervisor of administration has notified the Governor of his disapproval of a plan to increase the pay of state employees, under which those receiving less than \$1200 a year would be advanced 40 per cent, and those receiving \$1200 to \$2500 would be advanced 25 per cent. The objection raised was that such increases would take no account of ability. It was said further that the salaries and work of state employees were being studied, and that recommendations would be submitted to the next Legislature.

SEVEN \$1000 LIQUOR FINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
ROCK SPRINGS, Wyoming—The heaviest penalties ever imposed for "bootlegging" in Wyoming were inflicted here recently on seven proprietors of "soft drink" places who pleaded guilty of selling liquor to striking coal miners. Each was fined \$1000 and costs.

COLLEGE VOTE ON LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Word was received yesterday at Harvard University that arrangements had been completed for taking a vote on the League of Nations in all the colleges of the country on January 13.

JEWISH METHODS BENEFIT PALESTINE

Zionist Colonization Scheme Is Expected to Assist Arabian Population to Improve Its Condition—Soil Is Fertile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Palestine will be greatly improved when the Zionist plans for that country are carried out, in the opinion of Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, head of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, who has returned from that country. Doctor Lowenstein was a major in the Red Cross unit in Palestine headed by Dr. John Finley, whose work brought him into contact with the Moslem and Christian, as well as Jewish population of the country.

"Palestine is indeed a land of great possibilities for the settlement of an industrious, thrifty folk, not desirous of large financial return but satisfied with moderate results and peaceful security of life," said Dr. Lowenstein, in a statement issued by the Zionist Publicity Bureau.

"Palestine offers no temptation for exploiting foreign capitalists eager to wrest great fortunes from undeveloped countries. Through centuries of Turkish misrule, oppression and neglect, this once fertile and fruitful land, though still of its original fertility, has become, in many places, a desert along the hillsides in ancient days, so that every available spot might be utilized for cultivation, have been ruined; irrigation works of great antiquity have been destroyed; the population has been inadequate to save land, formerly arable, from lapsing into a desert state, and as a result of the ignorance in which it has been kept, has been unable to utilize modern methods of agriculture, so that today the fields are plowed, the crops are sown and harvested in the same primitive fashion as prevailed in the days of the patriarchs."

Dr. Lowenstein says that the country is vastly underpopulated; it has scarcely three-quarters of a million population, though it is capable of sustaining fully three million. The Muhammadan population greatly exceeds the Jewish, and the Christian population is in the minority.

Since much of the land is held by wealthy Arab and non-resident Syrian landowners who do almost nothing to develop it, the average Arab village is a miserable collection of squalid huts, unfit for human habitation.

There is no education for the children; there is no cultural life for their elders in these ancient settlements, and there will be none as long as the effendi (the wealthy landlord) is permitted to continue his undisputed dominion over his lands, and the fellahin (peasants) who inhabit them," says Dr. Lowenstein.

The contrast offered, as is frequently the case between the small Jewish colony and its neighboring Arab village, shows both what the Arabs have accomplished through their centuries of residence and what the Jewish pioneers have achieved in a very few years of settlement, despite the handicaps of pioneer life. Their houses, though of simple construction, are comfortably habitable. They have water supply and sanitary conveniences. They have schools and synagogues, and community meeting houses.

The Jewish farms have been cultivated under the advice of agricultural experts who, with scientific under-

standing, have discovered what crops the soil of each district is best fitted to produce; who have trained colonists in the proper method of production; who have taught them methods of irrigation, of dry farming and other agricultural fundamentals applicable to such soils and climates. The result has been abundantly increased crops of oranges and lemons, of grapes and of olives, of almonds and walnuts and many fruits and vegetables.

VACCINATION ORDER SENT TO TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The provincial Board of Health has issued an order with the object of compelling the Toronto City Council to publish a proclamation calling upon all unvaccinated people to become vaccinated. The order is addressed to the Mayor of Toronto and is signed by J. W. S. McCullough, the Chief Officer of Health.

The order states that "in consequence of the persistent neglect of the council to carry out the law in regard to the alleged epidemic, reports received indicate that it has spread from Toronto to many points. Quarantine, the communication adds, has been established against the Province of Ontario by the United States Government and against Toronto by the city of Montreal."

"For these reasons," reads the order, "and in order to protect the public outside of Toronto, I am directed by the board respectfully to notify you and the council to carry out the provisions of vaccination act within 48 hours after receipt by you of this notice, in default of which the board will proceed to take such steps as may be necessary to enforce the law."

The council is equally divided on the question. Following the expiration on Saturday of the Board of Health regulation requiring all school pupils to be vaccinated, over 1000 children of 28 city schools, who had failed to comply with the regulation while it was in operation, were sent home upon presenting themselves on Monday morning at their respective schools.

A petition meeting with the approval of 90 per cent of the citizens has been sent by the Anti-Vaccination League to the Premier asking, among other points, for legislation to make illegal the requirements of vaccination.

DETROIT CONSIDERS SCHOOL EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—A serious condition has developed in the Detroit schools which is due to be acted upon by the Board of Education when it meets on December 15 to pass on a permanent construction program. School authorities admit that because of crowded conditions children are being turned out with only a 60 per cent equipment.

Thousands of children are now attending half-day sessions, due to overcrowded buildings. The board may ask the voters to approve a bond issue of \$20,000,000 to carry out its proposed building program. At a recent meeting, Dr. John S. Hall, president of the board, declared that if the council had appropriated all the money the board has asked during the last 10 years, the city would have saved \$10,000,000 of the total.

The fact that the board has nearly reached the legal limit of its bonded indebtedness is a complication. To carry out the program it would be necessary to obtain a three-fifths vote of the electors.

SUFFRAGISTS FIND FLAWS IN LEAGUE

Classing of Women and Children With Drugs in International Traffic Subject of Protest by Suffrage Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There are a number of points in the proposed League of Nations covenant in which women are particularly interested; among them those concerned with the nationality of married women in Article 91 on Poland, Article 113 on Schleswig, and Article 79 on France. Another point which fills them with special concern is the incongruity of Article 23, which "will intrust the league with the general supervision over execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs."

Lack of Perspective

As to the grouping together of these questions of traffic, that, they say, could never have been done, had women been on the league's council. They feel that if men can speak of traffic in women and children as a matter over which states will "execute agreements" as they will, properly and justifiably, over opium and other drugs, then they are not fit persons to be the sole arbiters of international affairs.

"Article 23 shows a lack of perspective in human values against which every woman in the world is going to arise," says a statement issued by the association. "The reason they have not arisen sooner is that they have been waiting, as usual, in dumb patience to see whether men are going to protect against it, or whether it can be explained satisfactorily. Up to the present no man anywhere has seen any cause for resentment in Article 23, or if he has, he has thought it too small a matter to mention."

"Other questions of vital interest to all women everywhere are the labor conditions of both men and women as set forth by the league," the statement continues. "For the international labor office which is to be set up in connection with the League of Nations, there is a very unsatisfactory arrangement made for participation by women, although the questions of hours and pay will concern women as well as men."

Control of Labor Office

"This Labor office will be under the control of a governing body appointed by an annual meeting of the general conference of representatives of the states which are members of the league. As this general labor conference is to some extent to have power to decide its own policy without reference to the assembly or council of the league, representation

upon it becomes a question of supreme importance, points out Miss Chrystal MacMillan of London. It is, therefore, a serious flaw that its constitution makes it difficult to have women appointed as full voting members. Each state belonging to the league has the right to appoint four members. Of these one must be chosen in agreement with industrial organizations representative of employers, and one in agreement with industrial organizations representative of workpeople. Both of these are likely to be men. There remain from each country two representatives to be appointed by the government. It is one of these which women might reasonably ask should be of their own sex. As it now stands, Miss MacMillan explains, the only definite provision made for the representation of women is as advisers to these conference delegates. But these advisers may not even advise, except on invitation, and have no vote.

"It is the first of these Labor conferences which is to be held this month in Washington, beginning October 29."

NEW ORLEANS PLANS BIG AUDITORIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Plans are well under way and a method of financing is approaching consummation for the construction of an auditorium with a seating capacity of at least 10,000 in New Orleans. The Association of Commerce and other civic organizations are attempting to obtain a site formerly occupied by the old St. Louis Hotel, near Jackson Square, the Cabildo, and the State Museum. Financing will be accomplished in all probability by the formation of a stock company, capitalized at about \$500,000. With an average of 110 conventions here every year, the necessity for the auditorium is apparent, the more especially as there is not a building in the city capable of seating more than 2000.

MOVE TO GUARD AUTOMOBILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—A campaign for the purpose of putting an effective stop to the theft of automobiles has been inaugurated by the Automotive Trade Association of the Carolinas. The plan is to have a description of every stolen car sent within 24 hours to the 200 or more newspapers in the Carolinas. It is believed this would prove not only an important factor in the apprehension of the thieves, but a potent deterrent to the practice of automobile stealing.

PAPER HEARING ON MONDAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Post Office Committee yesterday set next Monday for a hearing on the bill of D. R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, to limit the size of newspapers and periodicals.

SALARY INCREASE FAVORED

SYRACUSE, New York—In a report yesterday to the Board of Trustees, James R. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University, recommended salary increases of 33 per cent for members of the university faculty.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ACTION PLANNED

Massachusetts Organizations to Send Representatives to Meeting Which Will Outline Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than 100 organizations in Massachusetts have accepted invitations to send representatives to a meeting to be held in Boston on Thursday to take steps on the question of securing state legislation for a continuance of the daylight-saving plan inaugurated by the federal government and repealed by Congress. The conference will be held under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Although many cities, including two in Massachusetts, have adopted daylight-saving ordinances, advocates of the plan believe that a state daylight-saving law is much more desirable in that it will insure greater uniformity, and in states in the eastern part of the country, where sessions of the Legislature will be held this winter, daylight-saving laws will be introduced. Supporters of the plan are confident that before April 1, 1920, daylight-saving laws will be adopted in every state in the eastern time zone, as far south as the Carolinas.

"The fact that daylight-saving ordinances have been adopted in two Massachusetts cities and are under consideration in a number of others, is a clear indication of the demand for daylight saving in this State," said Chairman Woods of the Chamber of Commerce committee. "The inquiries that have been made show that probably every city in the State will join in a petition to the Legislature for a daylight-saving law. In Rhode Island a similar campaign will undoubtedly be undertaken. In Connecticut there is no regular session of the Legislature this winter, but daylight-saving ordinances have been adopted by several cities. There is a strong demand for a special session of the Legislature in that State in order that a law may be secured this coming winter. In the three northern New England states there is a growing demand for daylight-saving laws."

"There appears to be little opposition to daylight saving in Massachusetts. Some of the agricultural interests in the State undoubtedly will object to such a measure, but even in farming communities opinions on the subject are divided."

"With so many organizations and individuals interested in securing this beneficial law, it is advisable to arrange some plan that will avoid duplication of effort and eliminate waste of energy and unnecessary expense. It is for this purpose that the conference has been called in Boston."

One of the points to be taken up at this meeting is whether an effort shall be made to secure a five months' or a seven months' daylight-saving bill. A five months' period is generally covered by ordinances adopted by many cities in the country, although the recently repealed federal law applied to seven months of the year.

PHILADELPHIA INDIANAPOLIS BOSTON ST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY CINCINNATI

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INQUIRY INTO NEW YORK CITY AFFAIRS

Extraordinary Grand Jury Has Been Questioning the Former Commissioner of Markets, Who Was Removed by the Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—This city is awaiting with keen interest whatever report the extraordinary grand jury may have to make after it completes its present investigation, which apparently concerns the conduct of city affairs. The latest example of that conduct to come before the jury, it is reported, is Mayor John F. Hylan's action in removing Dr. Jonathan P. Day as city commissioner of markets and in appointing E. J. O'Malley, an assistant to Dr. Day, to that office.

The day following Dr. Day's removal the grand jury called him as a witness, and he was before them three days. It is understood that during this period certain papers and books wanted by the jury were obtained from Dr. Day's office. Dr. Day was made a special process server for the jury and appeared in Commissioner O'Malley's office with subpoenas for three employees of the markets department in an action against Mr. O'Malley and Mr. Smith. The employees were ordered to produce all letters and documents relating to the sale of army and navy foodstuffs.

On Monday the jury issued subpoenas for Mayor Hylan, Charles L. Craig, city controller, Bird S. Coler, commissioner of charities, David Hirschfeld, commissioner of accounts, and William P. Burr, corporation counsel, ordering them to appear with letters and documents along the same line.

Soon after the jury was impaneled to investigate criminal anarchy, Raymond F. Almirall, foreman, says Edward Swann, district attorney, insisted upon bringing before it the charge of conspiracy made by the Mayor against Interborough Rapid Transit officials and the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Employees. Mr. Swann also made charges of a milk dealers' conspiracy in restraint of trade. Mr. Almirall said investigation of these charges led to contact with Mr. Swann's office and some city departments, revealing "reasonable ground for investigation of the district attorney's office and other municipal offices."

Then came the jury's request that a special investigator be named by Gov. A. E. Smith to take Mr. Swann's place before them. Governor Smith proposed George Gordon Battle, but the jury objects to him because of his friendship for Mr. Swann. The jury favors Charles D. Newton, Attorney General, for the work, but the Governor says he cannot name him, under the law, unless the jury presents a definite statement of facts to warrant it.

Yesterday a considerable quantity of the papers sought by the grand jury was brought to them. The jury was said to be preparing to send another letter to the Governor discussing its objections to Mr. Battle, and there was a report that the coming Legislature might take up investigation of the New York city administration.

ALLEGED PROOF OF PROFITEERING TABLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A report of George T. Sales, chairman of the committee on sites of the City Market Commission, which according to the author, contained proof of profiteering by Philadelphia grocers and rectified specific instances, was tabled by a majority of the members of the commission. The accusation was afterward made that the action proved to most persons that the commission was not working in the interest of cheaper food for the public, but in support of the retailers. Before the tabling of the report some startling assertions were made by Mr. Sales, who said, for instance, that the same hams which were selling in the "10 per cent profit" stores, started by him at 30 cents a pound, were retailing in the regular stores at 80 cents a pound when sold by the slice. Even when sold in bulk they often brought twice the price asked for them in the

distributing stores established by him. Constant interruptions of the report were made by members of the commission who are affiliated with some branch of the retail trade in the city. Joseph S. McLaughlin, chairman of the commission, insisted on having the report presented in full, but detailed evidence of unfair tactics by the retail trade became so strong that finally the commission overruled the chair by a majority vote. One of the things brought out by Mr. Sales was to the effect that when government food was not available for this city the packers and some other wholesalers stepped in and offered to sell to the commission direct. The prices they quoted were anywhere from 100 to 125 per cent lower than those quoted by the retailers for their regular trade. "The produce men," said Mr. Sales, reading from the report, "are members of a trade that is a disgrace to Philadelphia." He also charged that grocers are using political influence in cities throughout the country in order to continue their profits.

LARGE TRACT BOUGHT FOR BUILDING HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The housing committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce at a recent meeting reported progress in their plans to meet the growing need for building homes in order to take care of the increasing population. The committee have already bought an advantageously situated tract of land within the seven-cent limit on the trolley car line. The area includes 40 acres and cost \$21,000. The Portland Home Building Association paid a part of the purchase price, borrowing the rest upon mortgages and also upon a joint note signed by the directors and some of the managers of the chamber.

There are two plans under consideration. One is for the association to construct the houses and then sell them to the buyers. The other is for the association to sell the lots with certain restrictions and then to assist the builder with advice and counsel and with money if necessary, being secured by a form of second mortgage. It was pointed out that this was not a philanthropic or charitable movement, but strictly a business proposition, to be carried out, however, with an eye for the ethical values and to develop a beautiful suburb at minimum cost. "Workmen are more contented," it was stated, "when living and working in attractive surroundings. There must be plenty of sunshine and each home should have a small garden. The checkerboard plan is to be avoided and the houses are to be of various types, thus to avoid monotony." If the present plans carry the building will commence this coming spring.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING AND NATIONAL LIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Importance of university training to national life and the vital part it plays in Americanization were emphasized by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor of New York University, and Vincent Roberts, chairman of the national alumni committee of that university, at the dinner of New York University alumni residing in the Boston district at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Saturday evening. Plans were formulated and teams organized for assisting in the university's campaign for \$6,450,000, to be started in January. Chancellor Brown pointed out that America at the present time is faced by a scarcity of trained men. "There is an abundance of man-power to carry out plans," he said, "but a lamentable lack of those who can conceive them." Mr. Roberts declared that with the universities rests the responsibility of laying the foundation of Americanism. He called the university one of the "greatest agencies of Americanism that we have."

AUTOISTS FOR BETTER ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The Maine Automobile Association, with a membership of 3500, has been an important factor in the development of the present highway program. It was brought out in the acting secretary's report at a recent meeting that it was the association which backed and almost entirely financed the campaign for a \$10,000,000 bond issue for good roads.

ARGUMENTS FOR ANTI-DUMPING BILL

Representative Fordney Outlines Measure Designed to Prevent Marketing of Foreign Goods at Less Than Fair Home Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Anti-Dumping Bill introduced in the House by Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, to "provide revenue and encourage domestic industries through the elimination, by the assessment of special duties, of unfair foreign competition," was reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday and discussed by the House.

Mr. Fordney said the purpose of the bill was to prevent the stifling of domestic industries by the dumping of foreign merchandise upon the United States market at less than its fair value in the country of production. The plan of carrying out this purpose, as outlined in the bill, is as follows:

Provisions of Bill
"Whenever merchandise, whether dutiable or free, is exported to the United States of the class or kind provided for in this act, and the sales price is less than the foreign home value, or in the absence of such value is less than the value to countries other than the United States, or in the absence of such value is less than the cost of production, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the duties on imported merchandise prescribed by law, a special duty in an amount equal to the difference between the sales price and the foreign home value, or the value to countries other than the United States, or the cost of production, as the case may be."

"Anti-dumping legislation is not without precedent," Mr. Fordney explained. "Canada enacted an anti-dumping provision in 1904 and amended the same in 1907. Similar legislation was enacted in Australia in 1906 and in the Union of South Africa in 1914, and a more or less effective provision of law was enacted by the Congress of the United States under the heading of 'Unfair Competition' in the act of September 8, 1916."

Act of 1916 Criticized

"The Tariff Commission, referring to this act, recently said:

"The anti-dumping law enacted by Congress on September 8, 1916, invites special comment. Some brief but substantial criticism of its effectiveness will be found among complaints presented to the commission and summarized in this report. As a criminal statute that act must be strictly construed. It is wanting in certainty, in providing, as a condition precedent of the conviction of offenders, that the sale of articles in the United States must be at a price 'substantially less' than the actual market value or wholesale price abroad. It apparently fails where the Canadian laws succeed, in not contemplating in reasonable cases the prohibition of sporadic dumping, since its penalties apply only to persons who 'commonly and systematically import' foreign articles, and in providing that such importation must be made with intent to injure, destroy, or prevent the establishment of an industry in this country or to monopolize trade or commerce in the imported articles. Evidently, for the most part, the language of the act makes difficult, if not impossible, the conviction of offenders and, for that reason, the enforcement of its purpose."

"This statement by the Tariff Commission confirms an abundance of other evidence as to the inefficiency of so-called anti-dumping legislation in

1916 and the necessity for additional legislation at this time," said Mr. Fordney.

The bill recommended by the committee is a composite of several drafts and proposals and has had the scrutiny of the various government agencies under whose supervision the enforcement of its provisions would come.

GREATER MEDICAL CONTROL PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Examination of the report and recommendations made by the committee on public health of the state reconstruction commission reveals a strong tendency toward further medical control of the individual by the State. The committee holds that any program of reconstruction must emphasize the fundamental proposition of individual and public health, since it is no longer possible to separate the health of the individual from that of the community.

"The health of children, of mothers, of industrial workers, can no longer be left to chance and merely to individual prudence," says the committee. "It is now the duty of the State to assure opportunity for good health to every one by making adequate provision for the conservation of vigor and the prevention of illness."

The committee favors maternity centers with nurses and physicians to make examinations, or sending of nurses into homes. An interesting feature of the reports is the discovery that "infants do not thrive in institutions." To remedy this, the plan of boarding out destitute children, with careful oversight, is one method favored. Welfare stations for the child of pre-school age, from 2 to 6, are advised.

SABOTAGE CHARGED IN I. W. W. TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—The government exhibited a letter in the trial of the accused I. W. W. in the Federal Court here on Monday which, it claims, was written by William D. Haywood, former secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, in which it is alleged he sanctioned a sabotage campaign. James Koen of Cushing, Oklahoma, identified a letter he said he had written to Mr. Haywood. The government asserts that the letter states "the time is ripe to use sabotage."

Alex Kohler, manager of the I. W. W. printing plant in Chicago, sought to evade giving testimony by asserting his "constitutional rights," but was overruled. He said he was a member of the organization, and did not want to testify against it. His plant, he admitted, had published papers in six languages, and books and circulars in four languages.

DEMAND FOR HELP DROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The demand for help at the Massachusetts public employment office in Boston was not as great in November as in the previous month, but was 9 per cent heavier than in the same month last year, according to the monthly report of the superintendent. The number of positions reported filled shows a decrease of 13 per cent from October and 7 per cent decrease from October of last year. The need of help in state institutions is reported to be very acute.

FILIPINOS STUDYING ENGLISH

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Nuuanu Y. M. C. A., it was reported that the Filipinos are showing a tendency to better themselves, and that large numbers are attending the English classes of the association's night school.

NAVY PROPOSALS FOR PACIFIC COAST

Special Board of Inspection Recommends Development of Establishment in Five Years at a Cost of \$158,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The special board of inspection of naval bases on the Pacific Coast, of which Rear Admiral J. S. McKean is the chairman, recommends the development of a Pacific Coast naval shore establishment in the next five years at an expenditure of \$158,000,000. The chief items are deep water fleet bases at Bremerton, Washington, and San Francisco, California, at a cost of \$95,000,000. Expansion of facilities at San Diego to provide a complete operating base for southern California is recommended and also fleet supply facilities and a repair base for the smaller ships. Advantages of this point as a base for maneuvers and target practice were emphasized.

The board coincides with the Helm Commission (1917) that insufficient depth of water makes the Mare Island yard unavailable for development as a base in San Francisco harbor and favors Alameda site over that at Hunters Point although withholding final decision pending further sub-surface exploration.

The Bremerton navy yard, says the board, should be developed for the exclusive right of big craft, with a repair base for the Puget Sound submarine flotilla at the Keyport torpedo station and an operating base for destroyers, submarines, and aircraft at Port Angeles, Washington, near Ediz Hook. It should include additional slips and piers, two large and two small dry-docks and expanded storage facilities.

"The urgency cannot be exaggerated when the lack of facilities for large ships at San Francisco and Hawaii is realized," says the board, which also asserts that the strategic position of the Hawaiian Islands makes absolutely imperative the development of the Pearl Harbor station into a first-class base adequate to "take care of the whole fleet in any movement, offensive or defensive, across the Pacific." Developments recommended at an estimated cost of \$27,000,000 included an additional dry-dock, increased storage space, expansion of

repair, and maintenance equipment, and a complete submarine base.

Establishment of a submarine base at San Pedro, California, and a base for submarines, destroyers, and aircraft at Astoria, Oregon, on the Columbia River are recommended. The latter would require dredging the channel and serve also as an anchorage for big ships. Advantages of San Diego as an aviation training and operating base were emphasized, and exclusive naval use of the training station now operated jointly with the army was urged.

Discussing the "immense sum, considering the financial conditions of our country," it recommended for expenditure, the board said it had included "no items that are not necessary to the efficient and economical maintenance and operation of the fleet, that the providing of these necessary facilities can be done in time of peace at much less cost than they can be improvised and rushed under war conditions" and pointed to the fact that more than \$88,000,000 had been expended during the war to expand Atlantic Coast facilities already existing. It called attention also to the fact that there were 13 bases of various sorts on the Atlantic, "six more than the total recommended herein for the Pacific."

The report says recommendations for increased facilities were already coming from the Pacific Fleet, despite the fact that it was so recently established, making it clear that the fleet officers realized the necessity for the improvements proposed.

NEW MOTOR EXPRESS LINES FOR KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The opening of 60 motor express lines out of the chief cities of Kansas marks the beginning of regular motor truck competition with the railroads. The company has made the announcement that it will have a part of the lines established by January 1, and all of the 60 lines in operation by March 1. The Patriot Motor Express Company has a capital of \$2,500,000, and has placed its orders for 500 trucks and trailers for use on the 60 lines.

CANDY COMPANY FINED \$1000

NEW YORK, New York—The Shapiro Candy Manufacturing Company was fined \$1000 in Federal Court in Brooklyn yesterday for profiteering in sugar. Charges declared that the company had sold 79,000 pounds of sugar for 13 and 13 1-10 cents a pound.

SOCIALISTS PLAN TO AID NEGROES

National Committee of Party Outlines Campaign—Protest Is Made Against Interference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Special work among the Negroes was planned by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in session here yesterday. Leaflets for a campaign among the Negroes will be prepared, and assistance will be offered The Messenger, a Negro Socialist weekly published in this city. A special endeavor will also be made to reach tenant farmers. John Hagel of Oklahoma, and William Henry of Indiana, are to make plans for this latter work.

Reorganization of the Young People's Socialist League on a larger scale is projected. This will be in charge of William F. Kruse, who was secretary of the league during the war, and while in such capacity was convicted of violation of the Espionage Act and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary, along with Victor Berger and several other Socialists.

Resolutions against control over Socialist meetings charged to the American Legion in various parts of the country were adopted, as were also resolutions calling on the United States to keep hands off of Mexico. The Socialist National Committee plans to approach federal officials in Washington on Thursday with a demand for amnesty for political prisoners, as part of the Socialist campaign to this end being waged from November 16 to December 16.

The committee has reinstated the Lithuanian Socialist Federation, which was among the foreign-language federations suspended some time ago.

MOVING SHIPS AS TARGETS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—United States bluejackets will be given an opportunity to test their marksmanship on real battleships steaming at full speed under battle conditions, if plans now being worked out at the Navy Department materialize. The Bureau of Ordnance, it is learned, contemplates taking several obsolete ships to the target range and using them for targets, moving at full speed. They would be steered by an electrical "distant control" system, probably from an aeroplane or another vessel.

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ANTONIO MAURA'S SINGULAR ACTION

Spanish Statesman's Manifesto Offers No Program but Invites People to Give Him Another Chance to Solve Problems

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The anxieties of the political situation, following upon the extraordinary manifesto of the former Premier, Antonio Maura, in which he severely criticizes every government since the old days of his own Conservative leadership and plainly invites the people to try him again as a solution to all the many difficulties of Spain, though he offers no program, remain acute. There was a fear at one time that the manifesto might provoke a crisis so intense that the government would have to resign at absolutely the worst moment conceivable and with consequences in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of the country in view of the fact that at that very moment negotiations of the utmost delicacy were being conducted with France on the Tanguier and other questions, and it was extremely important that they should not be interrupted nor the confidence of France be to the smallest extent disturbed.

Not only does Mr. Maura, by his wholly unnecessary and highly provocative manifesto, seem deliberately to attempt to create that unfortunate situation, but again he makes his intensely egotistic appeal at a highly critical period in home affairs, when the Barcelona employers are attempting a general lock-out against the workmen in consequence of their syndicalist claims and attitude, which lock-out has threatened to extend to other parts of Spain, including the capital.

Spaniard of the Old School

In the past Mr. Maura has been a great patriot, a fine specimen of the Spaniard of the old school, and nobody doubts his love for his country or his desire to serve it. But it is almost generally agreed that in this case his wounded vanity has completely clouded his general good sense, and that he has unwittingly committed the most unpatriotic action. It is on such lines as these that both friends and foes try to make what excuse they can for one of the most amazing incidents in Spanish politics in recent times.

Having survived the first shock, there is a feeling, at the time of writing, that the government may continue long enough to accomplish all the work it set itself, meaning particularly the passing of the budget. The Premier, Sanchez de Toca, who is a man of equable temperament and is not easily intimidated, will certainly try to maintain his government until it has fulfilled its mission. But he is in some sort of difficulties as well over the Barcelona Capital and Labor problem.

Manifesto Condemned

Monstrous as Mr. Maura's manifesto may be, and almost universally condemned, for, in many cases, his own supporters can say next to nothing in favor of it and evidently deplore it. It has to be remembered that the Maurist deputies follow their leader like sheep, and the Clerivists also, and if Mr. Maura determines to vote against the government on important measures including the budget, the question is to what extent the forces of the extreme Left can be rallied to support the government and balance this new opposition. This way out of the difficulty is obviously not altogether agreeable to the government, but it is for the time being apparently the only one. If it cannot be adopted, and it does not succeed, then apparently there is nothing for it but the precipitation of the question of confidence, with perhaps resignation to follow. It is, however, believed that the government will be able to carry on, and there is some hope that Mr. Maura may in a little while perceive his own mistake and change his attitude. In any case the issue must soon be settled.

There is little doubt that King Alfonso's visit to allied capitals has been cut short on account of the sudden change in the situation at home. It is remarked that the Maura manifesto comes upon the leading figures in the State like an unexpected tempest, at a time when all seemed comparatively happy and promising. The government had been expecting that it could count upon the assistance of the Maurists and Clerivists, or, if not with their active assistance, at least with a certain benevolence that would have enabled them to pass the long-delayed budget, whose predicament, transferred from government to government and postponed from session to session, appears to become more truly farcical every day. The Sanchez de Toca ministry had cherished the hope that they might pass a good enterprise budget embracing ideas which would have been of constructive value to the country at this time of immense economic problems, but it has now resigned itself to a modest ambition to pass a "formulary" budget, and will not, perhaps, get even as much as that through.

Mr. Maura Consulted

The government feels strongly that Antonio Maura has not been playing the game fairly. It is now stated on the highest official authority that when the Maurist deputy and former president of the Chamber, the Marqués de Figueroa, resigned the office of permanent member of the Council of State, the resignation was considered by the Cabinet. While three of four members considered that the resignation should be accepted, others thought the occasion opportune for making some effort to persuade the Marqués to retain his office. The latter view prevailed, and as the result the Premier

wrote to Mr. Maura asking him to exercise his influence with the Marqués de Figueroa to this end. Mr. Maura answered in quite affectionate terms and promised to do his utmost to help the government. All this obviously was not so much because the government wanted the Marqués de Figueroa as president of the Chamber as because it was desired to please the Maurists and keep on friendly terms with them, even at the cost of many little sacrifices. In numerous ways the utmost consideration was shown for this most difficult band of politicians.

It has to be remembered that while Mr. Maura is an advanced Conservative and, with Mr. la Cierva, the leader of one of the two most advanced sections of the Conservative Party, Mr. Dato is the leader of the official Conservative Party, and Sanchez de Toca, the Premier at the time of writing, is one of the foremost members of that same party. Mr. Maura obviously and formedly exploits the divisions of the Conservative sections, including these, along with all the other parties who have had a hand in government during the last 10 years, and there is indeed the feeling that the manifesto is aimed more especially against Dato and the present government than against anyone else. If this is so, the situation is all the more extraordinary in view of the fact that right up to the moment of the publication of the manifesto there were some serious and formal negotiations going on for a union of the Conservative forces, meaning particularly a combination of the Maurists with the Datists.

Mr. Dato Now Blamed

Mr. Dato is now blamed for what appears to have been a rather weak dalliance with this proposition. Mr. Dato and Mr. de Toca, however, both say that they had thought that the relations between the Maurists and official Conservatives were most admirable up to the time of the Maura manifesto by virtue, particularly, of certain conversations which had been held during the summer at San Sebastian and Fuenterrabia with Gabriel Maura and Miguel Maura on the one side, and Mr. Dato and various prominent members of his party on the other.

Shortly after the manifesto had been issued, the Ministerialists assembled and devoted the best part of an afternoon to making a reckoning on paper of their available forces to see if, in the new state of affairs, it was possible to sustain a parliamentary battle against Mr. la Cierva, who is believed to be, after all, the instigator and ringleader in this new movement, though nominally he is kept carefully out of it. He is recognized as being the power behind the Maurist front, and there have been many indications in recent times that his desire for intrigue and machination increases, despite all his failures. In this respect he is undoubtedly a most dangerous force, and that accounts for the Maurist manifesto necessarily being taken far more seriously than it would be if only Don Antonio were concerned.

Peculiar Announcement Made

Only a day or two before the manifesto was published a peculiar announcement was made to the effect that a movement was on foot for the elimination of the Clerivists as a separate entity, and that they were about to be merged entirely in the Maurists, with one leader of the two sections, Don Antonio himself. There was general inquiry amongst politicians as to what might be behind this new move.

At their meeting, just referred to, the Ministerialists, facing their new difficulty, came at once to the conclusion that without the assistance of the sections of the Left with some considerable degree of unanimity, it would be impossible for the government to trust itself to a single vote of the Chamber. "And," said a Minister, with a gloomy shake of the head, "to be under the protection of the Left is not a very invigorating situation for the government." The ministers could not offer anything very original as a solution to their difficulty; they all felt that an early dissolution of the Cortes was more or less inevitable.

There was a general feeling, however, that the utmost effort would be made by the present government to pass the budget. If it found that it could not do that, then the only and extreme solution to its difficulties would be to form a new Cabinet of "parliamentary concentration," such as might count upon the support of 200 deputies, for the approval of the budget. Anyhow, the government would certainly face the Cortes, and if the attitude of the Maurists and Clerivists made its position untenable, the Premier would waste no time in presenting the question of confidence to the King and asking for the decree of dissolution.

SISTERHOOD STATES PROPOSED FOR INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Addressing the Dockhead Workmen's Association ("The Dockers Varsity") Bournemouth, recently, George Howell, F. R. G. S., said that for years India had added to the wealth of Great Britain until she had become the jeweled empire of the east in a literal sense, and was today the most important component part of the British Commonwealth.

By the use of this Commonwealth they had the key which could open the door and give the solution to India's problem. The key would be a more enlightened administration, administered in a more altruistic way. To realize that, a prosperous country must have good workers, and the workers contributing to that prosperity had an implied right to a fair share of the wealth produced.

It was easy and within the power of the government to improve vastly the status of their Indian subjects. The readjustment of wages was vital if what he had heard was true. It had been stated that some Indians

were today receiving wages only at the rate of £2 per annum on which to live. The Indian Government could easily stop that, by husbanding all the vast resources, and by spending a certain amount in improving the lot of the worker they could very soon bring the masses of India into a prosperous and happy condition.

"The masters of India," added Mr. Howell, "should be the fathers, brothers, sons of the native population. The reason why I press these opinions is because I am sure that India is not ripe for what some might call Home Rule under one governing native monopoly. The geographical and climatic as well as social conditions demand that separate considerations should be given to each race or caste. My conception of the eventual future of India is the sisterhood of states, self-governing in all provincial matters and for these fresh states to be nations within the great welded Empire, the British Commonwealth."

BOLSHEVISM AND FRENCH ELECTIONS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—Those who still doubted the resisting strength of the Sacred Union in France, had only to read the two pages allotted to the Free Tribune of the Presse de Paris, the emergency paper supported by all the conservative and radical organs of the press, which was brought out in order to combat as much as possible the effects of the printers' strike, organized on the very eve of the elections in order to paralyze the free expression of opinion of the opponents of Socialism. In each of the different columns allotted to them, the various Paris papers expressed the most diverse opinions on the political and social questions of the day, quite independently of each other, yet they were all united with one leading idea, and that was the determination to bar the way to the progress of Bolshevism in France.

Thus in the "Figaro," Alfred Capus deplored the fact that there still existed a certain number of careless persons who refused to take the trouble to believe in Bolshevism, but Mr. Capus is, however, firmly persuaded that France is not deeply or even superficially penetrated by Bolshevist tendencies.

"Will France," the country of courage and of honor, tolerate the public apology of crime?" declared the "Radical." It is not monstrous that the unified Socialist party should choose as a candidate a young officer who has, it is said, never been to the front and who when sent on a mission to Russia has passed over to the enemy?

The "Radical" demanded how it was possible to discover the motives of so guilty a conduct, for "is it not evident that Bolshevism is exclusively negative, destructive, a still more savage form of Russian nihilism?"

"Radical" predicted that by thus betraying France the unified Socialist Party has broken its own future, for the whole Nation would declare its hatred of Bolshevism. By affirming its wish for order, work, and reconstitution, by electing men of conscience and of action, the Nation would insure the salvation of France and of the world."

In the "Figaro" again Louis Aubert declared that it was in the ballot of November 16th that the allies of France would realize to what extent France had allowed herself to be contaminated by Bolshevism and in what direction she intended to conduct her future.

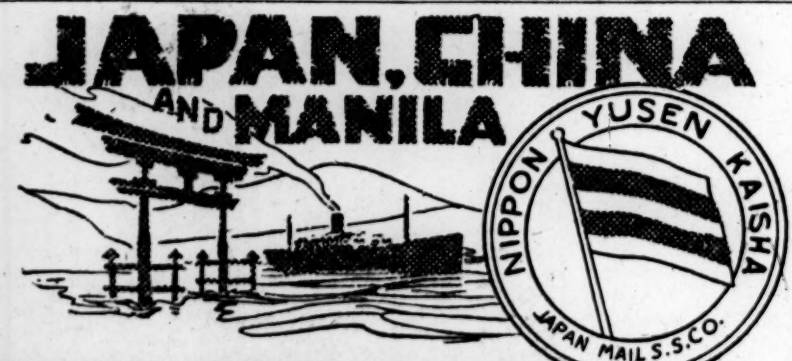
Mr. Aubert declared that if there existed in France, not even a majority but merely a minority ready to rush toward the abyss which has engulfed unfortunate Russia, France would receive neither aid nor credit from foreign countries. But on the contrary, if "an immense majority of Frenchmen affirm the will of Frenchmen of all classes to resume work with all their might to elaborate a better future in social peace, help will not be refused us."

"Those who are qualified to speak to our allies of America in our name have said what should have been said. Our privileged rights have been recognized. A state of mind favorable to our cause is being developed over there. It now remains for us to prove by our vote that we still possess our traditional virtues, and that capital placed in France, will be secured during the coming years."

BRUSSELS TO HOLD FAIR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Arrangements are being made for the Brussels Commercial Fair to be held next spring. The Brussels Park and the Egmont Palace have been chosen definitely as locations for the exhibition, and if necessary, the Midi Palace will also be rented. The headquarters of the fair are at 19 Grand' Place, Brussels, where prospective exhibitors may procure any information desired.



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GRATUITY BONDS FOR AUSTRALIANS

Federal Treasurer Shows Difficulty of Providing Cash for Huge Sum for the Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Speaking in the House of Representatives, Mr. Watt, the federal Treasurer, touched upon the fact that the Prime Minister, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, had determined to ask the people of Australia to grant them power to vote a war gratuity to soldiers. Mr. Watt said: "I make no apology for not demanding it from Parliament. I think that it would be wrong to vote so large a sum without consultation with the people—the more democratic thing is to ask the people if they wish this done. So far as the Ministry has gone, it has decided to pay to the men, if the people approve, a gratuity of 1s. 6d a day for their years of service with the Australian imperial force."

"The difficulty of providing cash for such a payment is plain to the soldiers and every one. If I were asked to do it, I would acknowledge it to be impossible at present, at any rate, without resort to compulsion, and the withdrawal of money from enterprises, which would be injurious to the interests of all, including the soldiers. The Ministry has to consider how far it can say to the men that this is the offer of the Nation's good will, in a way which will not embarrass the public creditor or the interests of employment and trade. We believe that we can develop a scheme—it is approaching completion—for the creation of a suitable gratuity bond. It will be payable to the men for services abroad. It will be non-marketable in the ordinary sense of the term, and non-transferable in the ordinary sense of the word, with redemption in certain necessitous cases. It will be a first charge against any enemy indemnity received by Australia."

"If Germany is to do what the Peace Treaty indicates that she shall, or anything in the neighborhood of it, there will be something coming to Australia. I believe that Germany will pay substantial sums. How much in cash no man can say, because from the £1,000,000,000 certain charges for the army of occupation and other things must be deducted. But if it be in the neighborhood of £600,000,000 or £700,000,000, which is to be paid in the near future, then the amount Australia is likely to get as its allocated share will have a substantial effect on a transaction of this kind in Australia."

Speaking more plainly, what I am anticipating is our cash payment in the early stages of the treaty indemnity, is between at least £7,000,000 and £10,000,000, and it is conceivable therefore, that about half of the war gratuity which we ask the people to authorize can be liquidated at a reasonably early date from the proceeds of such indemnity. I admit that it is arguable whether Parliament should earmark an indemnity in that way, but no men have so much claim upon it as those who fought for it. The interest on the bonds will be 5 1/2 per cent payable annually. The period to be covered by the payment is still the subject of investigation, as also is the question of the currency of the bond."

SOVIETS OBJECT TO THE ALAND AWARD

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—According to a message from Moscow, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, sent on October 2, the following radiotelegram to the ministries of foreign affairs of the Allies and copies thereof to the Foreign Department in Stockholm and Helsinki: "The radiotelegrams from the big stations of the allied countries report that the representatives for the five foremost powers in Paris have decided to deal with the settlement of the question of assignment of the Aland Islands to Sweden or Finland."

"In view of the fact that no treaty between Russia and Finland has decided the boundaries of the latter country in detail, no acknowledgment

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therefore of Finland's power over the Aland Islands can take place without the consent of Russia, much less the consent of the Aland Islands to Sweden. Moreover, in view of the fact that the geographical situation of the Aland Islands at the mouth of the Finnish bay closely unites their fate with the necessities and interests of the Russian people, the Russian Soviet Government stands by the universally acknowledged right of self-determination for these people, and states that it does not wish to impose its government by force on any country.

"It states that the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States of North America, which arbitrarily propose to decide the fate of the Aland Islands, usurp a power which does not belong to them, and give away this territory against the will and knowledge of those nations which this question most concerns, and also against the desire of the people living there."

"The Russian Soviet Government declares that it does not acknowledge any treaties concerning the Aland Islands which have been made without its participation, categorically protests against the arbitrary acts committed by the above governments, and declares that it will regard as absolutely invalid all such decisions, which are no better than the acts of the most absolutist government of 100 years ago, in their unrighteous usurpation of supremacy over other nations. Signed: The People's Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Tchitcherin."

LONDON-PARIS AIR MAILS ARRANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General has made arrangements for the establishment of an air mail service between London and Paris. The service will extend to Paris, France generally, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. Registered and unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers and commercial papers, and samples will be accepted for transmission. Parcels and insured correspondence will not be accepted. A special fee of 2s. 6d. per ounce will be charged in addition to the ordinary foreign postage and registration fee, where payable.

The correspondence will be conveyed to Paris by aeroplane, arriving in normal conditions in time for delivery in Paris in business hours the same day. Correspondence addressed to Paris will thus be accelerated by about 16 hours. Correspondence for places beyond Paris will be forwarded by the next available train. Correspondence for places in France will be delivered by express on arrival at the office of destination; correspondence for countries beyond France will normally be accelerated by 24 hours.

In the inward direction, correspondence posted in Paris in the morning will normally reach London in time for delivery in Central London during business hours on the same day. It will be delivered immediately on arrival by express messenger without additional charge. Correspondence for provincial towns will be forwarded by the next dispatch from London, and will usually gain 24 hours in delivery.



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PROFITEERING CASE IS TRIED BY TRIBUNAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Statements have recently been made in the House of Commons as to the success of the work of the profiteering tribunals. As a rule the cases heard by these tribunals are brought before them by individual members of the public, but occasionally one big firm enters a case against another, and an example of this was afforded recently when the Central Profiteering Tribunal, presided over by Mr. J. Baker, M. B. E., met at the Hotel Windsor to hear a complaint brought by Sir Johnstone Wallace & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, against Messrs. John Spencer & Sons of Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in respect of excessive charges for steel ship plates.

W. B. Calder, secretary of the British Federation of Iron, Steel, Metal, Tin Plate Merchants, appeared for the complainants. The allegation was that Messrs. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., quoted £22 10s. per ton for steel ship plates which the complainants alleged should have been £18 5s. per ton. In reply to the chairman, Mr. Calder said he could not say whether Sir Johnstone Wallace & Co. had actually purchased steel ship plates at £18 5s. per ton, but that was the agreed minimum price arranged by the federation.

Mr. J. W. Ellis, a director of the

firm of Messrs. Spencer & Sons, Ltd., and a member of the North-East Coast Steel Makers Association, said his firm was primarily engaged in the manufacture of boiler plates of very high quality. About one-third of their business had to do with the production of ship plates. It was quite impossible to manufacture steel ship plates at the minimum price fixed by the federation.

His firm was charging £24 10s. per ton for boiler plates, which were superior in quality to ship plates. The last transaction they had had in ship plates was 500 tons at £20 per ton. Mr. Calder put in a letter from Sir Johnstone Wallace & Co. imputing that it was a habit of the respondents to make overcharges, but he afterward withdrew the charge on behalf of Sir Johnstone Wallace.

The tribunal retired and when they returned the chairman said they very much regretted that Sir Johnstone Wallace was not present. With regard to the letter which had been put in, as it contained allegations referring to transactions before the Profiteering Act was passed, the committee did not propose to take any official notice of it. With regard to the definite case of alleged profiteering in steel plates the committee was unanimously of the opinion that the case had not been made out by the complainant in the evidence produced before the court. Mr. Ellis asked for costs, but the chairman informed him that there was a definite rule that no costs were allowed either party.

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Large enveloping stoles, lavishly tail-trimmed, \$250 up to \$550. Capes \$250 to \$950.

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One is a little short, bobbed-off raccoon coat, so soft and fine. It is just a little below hip length—30 inches—and is smart for trotteur wear, \$350.

A natural rat coat with great raccoon collar and cuffs is smart for street wear, \$235.

A long mole coat for almost any occasion, \$500.

A three-quarter length nutria coat, with skunk collar and cuffs, \$385.

A wrap coat of nutria, with skunk collar and cuffs, \$625.

A short coat for jeune fille, of natural nutria, \$325.

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GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM TRACED

Modern Trade Unionism Arose in Britain From Abandonment of Old Apprenticeship System on Introduction of Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Trade unionism, in the rapidity of its growth and the extension of its operations, may be described as one of the wonders of modern times. Judging from its scope, the historians who claim for it a descent from the medieval craft guilds may be held to present a strong case. But it was an influence rather than a direct descent. In forming the various trade associations, the organizers bore in mind and adopted some of the features of the then defunct craft guilds, and this is the only connection. But whence had craft guilds their origin? According to verified historical records, they were a side issue of the Roman Catholic Church, but they came upon the scene in so well-organized condition that a remote origin must be sought.

According to tradition and legend—and when was there a tradition that had not a substratum of truth?—craft guilds, with defined rates of wages for the members, were formed at the building of King Solomon's temple. The grades of workmen then employed were nine in number, ranging from super-excellent masons, of whom there were nine, each with a daily wage of 81 shekels, down to apprentices, of whom there were 30,000, each with a daily wage of one shekel, in addition to the laborers, who were all Canaanites. These all, with the exception of the laborers, had their separate associations or lodges, and were governed by rules in much the same manner as the trade unions of the present day. Thus a craftsman might not do the work of an apprentice, his assistant and pupil, nor could an architect or a master mason do the work assigned to a craftsman.

Connection With Guilds a Question

These lodges met in secret, and no record of their proceedings was kept. Thus it is impossible to state whether there was a direct, or indirect, connection through the ages with the craft guilds, which are first mentioned in the Carolingian capitularies of A. D. 779 and 789. Later capitularies of A. D. 805 and 821 contain vague references to "Unions," and that of A. D. 854 prohibits violence from forming associations, "vulgarly called guilds," against those who had despoiled them. In the ancient craft guilds, the master craftsmen were subjected to regulations governing both the quality and the quantity of their products, the prices they were to charge to the consumer, as well as their relations to journeymen and apprentices. The customers were guarded against exploitation and shoddy goods. Craft guilds, as such, being allied directly to the Roman Catholic Church, ceased practically to exist when the influence of the reformation brought the penal laws into being.

Modern trade unionism saw the light in the days of the present generation, but it was preceded by several events which are not without interest. It really arose from the abandonment of the old apprenticeship system.

A Parliamentary Act

An act passed by the English Parliament in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth prohibited any one from exercising either as master or journeyman any art, mystery, or manual occupation, except he had been brought up therein seven years at least as an apprentice, and no one could be bound apprentice who was not under 21 years of age. One journeyman had to be employed for every three apprentices, and one journeyman for every apprentice above three in number. No journeyman could leave his employment until he had completed one year's service, nor then upon less than three months' notice. The hours of labor were fixed at 12 a day in the summer, and from dawn till sunset in the winter. The wages were assessed yearly by the justices of the peace or the town magistrates at the first general sessions held each year after Easter.

This practice of assessing wages fell into disrepute by the early part of the eighteenth century, and this neglect led to the formation of temporary unions or associations on the part of the workmen. In 1725, an act was passed prohibiting the combination of workmen employed in the woolen manufacture, and, in the following year, another act reconstituted the practice of local justices fixing the rate of wages. Again, however, the custom fell into disrepute, and in 1756 a petition was presented to the justices by the workmen asking them to exer-

cise the rights conferred upon them by Parliament, but as long as the employers presented a counter petition, the justices refused to act. The result was a strike of weavers, who drove such men as were willing to work away from the looms. The riots which ensued caused a loss to the country of approximately £20,000. Terms were arranged, and once more the justices were ordered by Parliament to settle yearly the rates of pay in the woolen industry.

End of the Apprenticeship System

With the introduction of machinery the apprenticeship system came gradually to an end; and, in 1796, the trustees of the various English cloth-halls framed a new regulation, admitting as members manufacturers who had carried on the trade of cloth-worker for five years, and within a short time persons were admitted to the cloth-halls without any trade qualification.

The same digression from original practices is to be found in the Society of Freemasons, and the various livery companies of the City of London. Originally operative, and confined to operative masons, the Society of Freemasons is today a "speculative" or ethical body, applying the tenets of the masonic art in a moral sense, while in the various livery companies of the City of London, men are admitted who are not members of the trades represented by the different guilds.

The oldest trade union in England today is the hatters', which, when formed in 1772, was known as a "Concession." It was a very vigorous organization, and every member paid a weekly subscription of twopenny. One of the rules stipulated that every master hatter should employ one journeyman for each apprentice. Subcontracting was banned, and whenever employers attempted to give work to sub-contractors, the men retaliated immediately by coming out on strike.

In 1796, the clothworkers formed a trade society which they called an "institution," its main object being to prevent the carrying on of the trade in violation of custom and law, although an act passed in their interests in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was still unrevoked, and could have been set in force. Notwithstanding an act passed in 1799 prohibiting the formation of these trade associations as well as the accumulation of funds by the workers, the Clothworkers Institution still carried on, but imposed a system of levies, when occasion arose, instead of accumulating funds. Again, in 1800, an act was passed prohibiting all combinations of workmen, but the societies became more numerous, working under the guise of friendly societies. Three years later an impetus was given to the trade union movement by the formation of other societies, on lines similar to the clothworkers by shipwrights, bricklayers, carpenters, and other craftsmen, which consisted, first of all, of both employers and workmen, but the masters withdrew from membership when the societies decided to assist workmen who declared a strike.

The Commission of 1867

In consequence of the increasing number of trade societies and unions which, when formed for maintaining rates of wages, were not recognized by law, a commission was formed in February, 1867, to inquire into their constitution, but it was not until 1871 that the Trade Union Act was passed, making legal these various societies, resulting in the formation in 1873 of the National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor, the founders of which numbered more than 2,000,000, the object being to counteract the influence of trade unions.

In many instances city livery companies were formed from the London craft guilds, and were limited at first to persons born within the liberty, thereby excluding Jews from membership. Indeed, at that period, only one instance is known of a Jew being permitted to join a craft guild. Throughout the Middle Ages definite ordinances were passed preventing Jews from trading in various towns, and thus competing with the merchants of the guilds.

LEGISLATION BEFORE THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Political matters are here, as elsewhere, in a state of flux, and the stability of the government is such that it is a question whether a continued cooperation between the Liberal and Socialistic parties which now constitute the government would be possible. After lengthy negotiations between the respective parties, cooperation has been agreed upon along the following lines for the immediate future, the general fundamentals for home and foreign politics remaining unchanged.

A commission to investigate the pos-

sibility of a complete revision of the system of military defense was appointed. The investigations will include the consideration of the question of reducing the burdens of military expenditure so as to bring it into line with the new international order now that war is over and there are smaller requirements for a peaceful situation.

The commission will be instructed to first investigate and propose temporary arrangements, in accordance with a bill of the extra session of the Riksdag, providing for reducing the time for training special arms, and the marine and college students who are liable to military service, as well as the duties of those unfit for military service.

The State and the community should make a powerful effort to meet the present need for dwelling houses, and should assist in getting the building of homes started in a normal way. The State should contribute by building more extensively than before for its own employees and also provide credit for home-building by placing at the disposal of the builders a certain amount of capital on favorable terms. The public should especially support municipal and cooperative home-building, and it should arrange that homes, built with the assistance of the public, should not by any chance become subject to speculation.

The question of the municipal tax is being considered now so that it may be possible to bring in a motion before the Riksdag of 1920. For this purpose the preliminary work for this definite reform is being carried out. If such a motion should fail to be brought in, a temporary arrangement is alternatively considered, through which the greatest irregularities in the present tax-system are removed. The ultimate task in this question will be taken when all the preliminary work is carried to a finish.

The tax-proceedings are being improved for the purpose of making possible a more just taxation of the different groups of tax-payers and to give increased control over the declarations of income. The banks are instructed to give out reports about incomes from interests and balances due to tax-payers. In addition to these, some other questions will be brought before the Riksdag of 1920, provided there is sufficient time to finish up the preliminary work.

Amongst these is the development of the institution of arbitrators and the new act, touching upon the question of employing women in government service. There will also be dealt with certain humane reforms in criminal law; new legislation regulating ditching and embanking; the electrification of certain government-owned railroads; open voting in the Riksdag; the election of speakers and vice-speakers; restriction of the system of powers of attorney; and many investigations.

These investigations will begin as soon as possible and will deal with unemployment insurance and proceedings for obtaining cooperation between employers and employees in such a way that a rational development of production will result and will still leave the employers in full charge of the economic management while giving the workmen a position which warrants their cooperation in producing results. New legislation for mines will also be looked into, especially for the purpose of investigating different proposals for a new system of grants as a basis for the possession of mining-claims on private property as well as crown property.

Government control over trusts and monopolistic combinations will be gone into and the revision of legislation for stock companies for the purpose of increasing the control over the enforcing of the present law in the interests of the minority shareholders of the companies and to prevent such decisions as would harm the real interest of the companies concerned.

BELGIUM EXPANDING INDUSTRIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Further evidence of the Belgian industrial expansion is shown in the formation of the Compagnie Transatlantique Belge, official announcement of which has just been made. Its capital is 25,000,000 francs. With a view to creating a steamship line to South America, the Lloyd Royal Belge has ordered its first steamer of 12,000 tons.

PHASES OF CHINA'S BOYCOTT OF JAPAN

Striking Students Lectured in Streets and Distributed Pamphlets, While Many Were Arrested and Held Without Bail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China.—The beginning of the school year in Peking and Tientsin was marked by renewed clashes between the police authorities and the students in revolt. At the time of writing things are just beginning to calm down sufficiently to permit of a return to school routine. Both cities had their own particular problems to deal with; but in each case trouble was caused by the over-confidence and exuberance of the students on the one side, after their victory of last spring and determination to carry on their patriotic campaign for the coming year, while on the other side, the government officials were over-anxious to "get the jump" on the student organizers over any issue that might cause a conflict.

During the second week of school in September, the students of middle and higher schools in Tientsin called a strike to protest against the acts of the police commissioner, Yang I-Teh, and to demand his dismissal from office. The commissioner was newly appointed last June, after the students had dispersed, and his appointment at the time was said to be a direct affront to patriotic organizations which protested against his holding office.

Commissioner Yang is a military man, hand in glove with the militarists, and has a record of high-handed dealings in his former office as commissioner in Tientsin several years ago, and in other posts. Daily demonstrations were held in September by the striking students. Lectures were held in the streets, and pamphlets distributed to inform the people as to the cause of the protest. Many students were arrested and held without bail under threat of summary punishment.

Sympathetic Demonstrations

Finally the civil Governor of the province, Tsao Jui, made a special visit to Tientsin to deal with the situation. He reported that after receiving his promises to set free their comrades in jail, the students were returning to school, while Yang I-Teh continued in office. Heads of schools in the city were ordered to keep their students in the class-rooms hereafter and not to allow student mass-meetings to be held. The principals, who have in most parts of the country remained neutral during the difficulties, replied as usual that they were unable to carry out these orders; but the orders stand.

Sympathetic demonstrations against Commissioner Yang occurred on a small scale in Peking during early October, but no general school strike was declared. Suddenly without warning the authorities issued an order to the school principals all over the city to surrender for arrest every student who had been in a strike. The order was received with astonishment in Peking. School heads met and declared that they were unable to carry out the order. It was even rumored that a revolt of the military against carrying out the command was imminent. People wondered why such an attempt should be made in view of the government's failure last spring to stop demonstrations by wholesale arrests and their final defeat and setting free of the students. At any rate, the effect upon the students was instantaneous. A second strike was immediately declared, and backed by the guilds of the city and the commercial clubs, the students protested en masse against the government act. A few students were arrested, and a few days later the city was stirred by a rumor from government circles that all arrested students would be held for indefinite sentences or deported from the province.

Compromise With Students
At this point, however, matters were taken out of the hands of the police officials. Wang Chu Shen, Commissioner of Education, who, although a

man of conservative tendencies, politically, has shown a desire all along to confer and agree as far as possible with representatives of the teachers and students, called a conference with the student leaders. A compromise was reached by which it was agreed that arrested students should be neither held without bail nor deported; if their comrades would return to school. Shortly after this it was rumored that the new Premier would transfer Yang I-Teh from Tientsin to head the Peking police force—a move quite in line with the government party's policy of changing officials from one post to another before they become too obnoxious in a certain office.

It is now hoped that the students will return to work steadily in Peking. It is also hoped by liberal-minded folks that they will be able to carry out plans made during the summer, which the autumn disturbances upset. Prominent among these plans of the student societies is a scheme made with the guild and merchant representatives for utilizing the industrial school plant as a night school for workmen and artisans, where they may be taught new and modern methods of work and may obtain elementary instruction in modern business methods. Two thousand students had enrolled for the work of teaching these night classes, and the guilds had started organizing groups of student-workers. If the government tries to break up these plans, student leaders declare, all the influence of organized labor interests and "big business" in Peking and north China will rise against the government.

KING GEORGE GREETS BASUTO CHIEFTAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The paramount chief of the Basutos, Lerotoli (better known in Great Britain as Griffith), and the chiefs who accompanied him to England to offer congratulations to the King on the achievement of victory, were recently received at Buckingham Palace by His Majesty, with whom were the Queen and Princess Mary. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Viscount Milner, the chief commissioner for Basutoland, Colonel Garraway, and the assistant commissioner, Mr. Ford, accompanied the Basutos.

A presentation of Basuto ponies

which was made to the King as a memento of the visit, was not a part of the ceremony, as the animals were not yet ready for the King's inspection. The visitors arrived in five motor cars, and the Basutos, who were dressed in smart European suits, were exceedingly dignified and respectful in their demeanor. They presented two addresses and a petition.

The first address was a sort of credential, and recorded that the Basutoland Council, in May last, deputed the paramount chief to convey greetings and congratulations to His Majesty, whom they addressed not only by his usual styles and titles, but also as "Lord of Basutoland." The council expressed its conviction that any other than a victorious conclusion of the war would have caused surprise, because the fight was not one for territorial acquisition, but for the maintenance of justice, peace, and liberty of nations great and small.

The address proceeded, "We are very grateful because although we form an insignificant portion of your great empire, we, the Basutos, were also honored by being invited to go and help in part of the work of the great and terrible war. . . . We are gratified to have this opportunity of meeting Your Majesty and renewing personally the unserving loyalty of the small nation of the Basuto, knowing as we do that as long as the flag of Your Majesty's Government flies in our small country we shall continue to live in happiness and joy under Your Majesty's powerful wing."

The paramount chief's personal address stated that Basutoland though the home of a race only numerically small, "is rich in hearts devoted to Your Majesty's dynasty and throne. . . . I, their chief paramount, have come 6000 miles and more to assure Your Majesty face to face of their devotion." The address concluded with a reference to "your noble consort," and expressed the hope that existing bonds between Britain and Basutoland, and between the Basutoland and the King and his successors according to law, would remain "the silken but enduring fetters of today."

The addresses were both read in English, and the King's reply, which was delivered with great dignity and impressiveness, was in English also, but after its delivery Their Majesties had an opportunity of listening to conversations in the native tongue, which, when translated, appeared to afford them considerable amusement and satisfaction.

SIR DOVETON STURDEE PLEADS FOR BIG NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prince Arthur of Connaught was the guest of honor recently at the dinner of the Haberdashers Company at Haberdashers Hall. In reply to the loyal toast, Prince Arthur said that shortly before the war he had taken his Freedom of the City of London through the Haberdashers Company. He could assure them that in no place did any member of the royal family feel more at home than in the City of London. In those days of struggle and strife and difficulty it was a great pleasure to see the ancient companies flourishing in the way in which they were. They had all followed the Prince of Wales' tour through the Dominion of Canada with interest. They were sure he was doing great and splendid work in uniting the bonds of empire.

Colonel Stephenson, D.S.O., M.P., the Master Cutler of Sheffield, replied on behalf of the House of Commons. The toast of "The Imperial Forces of the Crown" was proposed by the Rev. Prebendary Prosser, Second Warden, and in reply Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, who received an ovation, said it was a great honor to respond for the navy, and to couple with that the mercantile marine and the fishermen, as he considered them all naval men in every sense of the word. The navy had kept the peace for a hundred years till this war. They must not gamble with the navy. Whatever might be said of the submarines, the above-water fleet was required. He pleaded with them not to interfere nor unduly economize with the navy. They must have in every part of the empire an efficient navy as a police force. It must, however, be superior to every other navy in the world. They must be superior in every class of vessel above or below water. The navy trusted to the common sense of the country.

Lord Horne, replying on behalf of the army, said: This country must be prepared to enforce its peaceful wishes by the employment of its naval and military forces if necessary.

UTAH WOMEN VOTERS UNITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Organization of the Utah branch of the League of Women Voters was effected here following sessions of clubwomen, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Alliance, assisting in the organization.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

34th Street

Opportunity Knocks!

Fashionable Dresses for Women

16.50

regularly 29.50

Tricotine

Wool Jersey

Satin

This is an extraordinary offering. It will be seen at a glance that the styles are most unusual, the lines exceedingly graceful and their general value obvious.

Numerous styles are included in the offering. Each one is highly fashionable and becoming. Embroidery, beading or braiding adorns them. Navy Blue, Taupe, Black and Brown.

NO C. O. D.'S NO EXCHANGES NO RETURNS
(Fourth Floor)

A Coat Sale of Importance

DISTINGUISHED MODELS

39.50

regularly 59.50 and 65.00

Every woman who purchases from this assortment saves at least 20.00!

They were, of course, made to sell at 59.50 and higher, but because we purchased the maker's entire stock he allowed us great price concessions.

They are fashioned of finest quality Silvertone or Suede Velour, combined with shawl collar of Natural Raccoon, lined throughout with wear-resisting linen.

(Fourth Floor)

Holiday Hosiery for Women

Prices Quoted Will Prevail For This Sale Only.

Thread Silk Hosiery of a markedly superior quality. Silk tops. Black or White. 2.50

Thread Silk Hosiery with Lisle tops and soles. Black, White or Cordovan. 1.75

Glove Silk Hosiery with beautiful all-over Lace design. Black only. 3.95

Thread Silk Hosiery of superior quality—heavy weight. Black or White. 2.85

Thread Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox and Lisle tops and soles. Black only. 2.75

Thread Silk Hosiery with hand-embroidered clox. All silk top. Black or White. 3.75

It is particularly noticeable that we have reduced just those Hosiery that are of finer quality—the most desirable, the most wanted for day and evening wear, and therefore the best for Holiday Gifts.

(Main Floor)

Sale of Model Suits & Coats

SUPERB models—created by noted couturiers, solely for showroom exhibition purposes—rich in fabric, advanced in style, exquisitely finished. Yet, because they are model-made—Mason can offer them at drastic price reductions—below half cost. For this week even lower than usual—Mason prices have been arranged—

\$110 to \$245 SUITS for \$49 to \$98
\$150 to \$250 COATS for \$69 to \$119
(Fur-Trimmed or Without Fur)

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1587 Broadway at 48 St.
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A BRITISH-AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Kingston, Ontario, gives one an impression of curious British solidity and old-worldliness. Perhaps here, more than in Ottawa, even, one becomes aware of the thing which more than the occasional flag or the distinctively British cast of face, plus something of the spaciousness and hardihood of Canada, makes one aware of being north of the forty-ninth parallel and the lakes. That is the square flame of imperial scarlet, with G. R. above a coat of arms just below the letter slot, which distinguishes the street letter boxes in place of the inconspicuously dark and not gay green favored by Uncle Sam's Post Office Department. The cheerful flare of color at the street corner, even on a damp day lighting the street, warmly looms through the summer evening dusk, a defiant glow of suggested warmth through the snow of winter, tempering by association of ideas even an off-lake wind upon a zero morning as it awaits one's approach with the mischievous to be dispatched, lends to the unfeeling iron of a state utility a suggestion of cheerful assurance and official opulence which lifts the dropping of a letter into a slot from the plane of mere matter-of-courtesy to that of a ceremony pertaining to one's citizenship.

Next after it in official cheeriness, if one has business at the post office, is the flash of polished metal, the golden gleam of a broad brass-facing in whose surface open the letter and newspaper slots, their protectant hoods sharing the general brightness, broken only by the imperial cipher G. R. And the cipher, be sure, means nothing so much to the countless thousands whose eyes rest upon it in the course of its duration as it does an idea, one and indivisible, though expressed in many parts and over great spaces of the world's surface to many differing peoples. And when, following these two things, one encounters, as here, attached to the official building they belong to, the leafy green of garden grounds beneath a flag upon a cross-treed mast, the whole upon one corner of a little park, at the other corner of which is the customhouse, all under the dome and flanking towers of the Anglican cathedral, one has a sense of an attitude toward the business of a government department which, abating not one jot of an urgent efficiency, can still at the same time take account of an official graciousness of aspect.

Characteristics of Kingston

Kingston is to the visitor's sight comprised and held as a whole by the City Hall and the Butter Market. True, there is the Royal Military College, and there is Queen's University, both of them rightly enough groups of buildings. Two or three past principals of Queen's in their time, to say nothing of the present respected incumbent of the office, have bulked largely in the intellectual life of Canada as ever did Jowett or Blackie in other more famous centers of erudition. And in the neighborhood of the Royal Military College, the other side of the harbor, one has an impression of much splendid youth with cheerful good breeding, taking it as a matter of course, with as splendid insouciance, tinged with youthful anxiety as to doing it well, devoting itself to the study of a rather grim business. With the little formalities of going to and fro, and with the various time notes of the military day, drum roll or bugle call drifting across the water, to say nothing of the movement of small bodies of troops upon the streets, added to the continual sprinkling of men in khaki, inconspicuously badged (one has to look close) with record of service overseas in fields but lately quiet, there comes a sense of the aftermath of an urgent business. How urgent that business was is but faintly indicated in the present easily responsible stride of the grizzled sergeant who passes upon the sidewalk.

Still, after all that, even after a visit to the Royal Military Hospital at Queen's University, where men, yet in uniform, with finely indiscriminate unselfishness helping each other, under a deft and self-abetting instructorship are studying new vocations, such as toy-making, basket-weaving and card-writing, preparatory to return to civil life, one comes back to the City Hall and the Butter Market.

Kingston's dominant note, the permanency of one idea—that of a fort, a stronghold, a frontier capital—presents strongly yet, though the Canadian Parliament which for the united provinces of upper and lower Canada first met in Kingston in 1844, has since 1858 sat in Ottawa. Not alone in the almost universal employment of limestone as a building material till recent years in this sense of permanency expressed but in the City Hall itself and the square surrounding known as the Butter Market. The columned and pedimented facade of the City Hall, overlooking the harbor, with its martello towers of the native limestone, for all its early Victorian neo-classicism, possesses a colonial simplicity and massiveness. Where a refinement of detail in cap or architrave, frieze or cornice, could not be effected with the means and labor at hand, it was calmly omitted or summarized. While at the result the architecture

ally hypercritical might grieve, especially at interior makeshifts and omissions numberless, yet to the broadly tolerant sight Kingston City Hall is a manifestation interestingly characteristic of its place and time.

Reverence for Tradition

The visitor who penetrates within receives a fresh impression of the determination of the city fathers to achieve permanence of municipal institutions and tradition. There is an upper chamber, down whose sides columns stand between great arched windows beneath a coffered ceiling. The glass in some of the window panes is of such a waviness that a distant flag pole looks like a reflection in easily heaving water. Over a dais at the further end, beneath the terminal eave of the ceiling, the drape of flags, repeated at intervals down the length of the hall, suggests past festivities and formalities. And, as one turns and looks toward the point of entrance, there comes a new sense of things as fixed as Gibraltar.

Captained either side of the entrance by a full-length portrait of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's traditional Prime Minister, and of a darkly dignified judge of the Queen's Bench, down each side of the hall, in a double row, are the portraits of the past mayors of Kingston, all handsomely framed, all equally impressive and alertly dignified looking, all with the Mayor's chain officially in evidence, all painted in oil with an uncommon smoothness to the sight of these direct-painting, technique-for-its-own-sake, containing days, and all undeniably "like." Even if one has no personal knowledge on the point, the visible care with which this painter and that has wrought carries its own proof of the minuteness of resemblance. Through all these faces runs visibly a sense of civic responsibility imaginably deep and abiding, as the Niagara rocks on which the city itself is founded. Catching a question, the tall, courteous, and clean-shaven Scotchman (a Ballantyne) acting as cicerone exhibited the Mayor's chain. Of solid gold, it was composed of long ellipses, crosses tied within a circle, and shaped plates, linked together in alternation, the whole terminating in a great medal of gold bearing the arms of the city. The medal was of the metal of the small fine chain noted in some of the earlier portraits—new links made for those of the old chain being comprised in the present one. Each succeeding Mayor of the city adds a link engraved with his name and date of office.

The City Hall forms one side of the open square known as the Butter Market. The Butter Market proper is an extension at right angles into the square of the City Hall, forming municipal offices and a market place, terminated with a freely classic facade. The remaining three sides of the City Hall square are faced by buildings among whose comparative modernity are many representative of Kingston's elder day. From these one derives the same impression as in Ottawa, of building done once for all. These two and three-story buildings of Niagara limestone, laid up in random ashlar, often quoined at the corners, invariably with door and window heads vousoired, and with generous chimney stacks, are of a distinct type. With generously projecting eaves front and back, sometimes

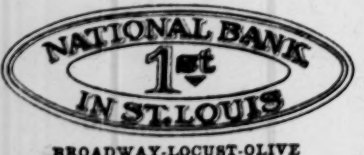


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Post Office at Kingston, Ontario

with a ceiled cornice, with almost no projection of window heads or sills, their party walls carried above the dormer-studded slate roofs and coped in stone, with small paned and shuttered windows, and often with fan and delights to the front doors of great dignity and refinement of design, these

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Those who understand that true economy lies in the purchase of reliable quality at a fair price will find much to interest them in our displays of highest standard Men's and Boys' apparel.

W. J. B. QUALITY CORNER
On Locust Street at Sixth, SAINT LOUIS

old town houses of upper Canada have an aspect open, yet dignified; Old World in feeling, though colonial in type.

From the residence streets of Kingston, in ante-medieval June, the visitor carries away an impression of green lawns continuous, full of peonies, fast followed by oriental poppies and eager roses. But the peony is the distinctive flower of the city. On a word of admiration following a request for a street direction the host of one such garden forthwith cut and handed the feminine companion of the stranger a bouquet of perfect and queenly flowers.

As a Military Center

There is an historical society in Kingston, with a steadily growing and valuable museum of documentary and other record of the sufficiently romantic history of the city and district from the time of Frontenac downward. Of course there is a body of Indian tradition untraceable, seldom greater than a few sentences colloquially spoken at a time, floating about by word of mouth, as there is in every Canadian city that feels its cityhood sufficiently to demand background for it. This most of them do; not on their own account, be it noted, so much as a part of their pride in the whole, being of Canada as a Nation, at no time so markedly felt and expressed as now, direct result of Canada's part in the war. But pending the verification and resolution of such matter into a graphic text, what is already of record has the utter romance that hangs about the very name of Canada. In short, it is Canada, and no country in all Ontario is more Canadian than Frontenac County and Kingston, its capital.

The foundation of the city dates from the arrival in 1673 of Count de Frontenac, then Governor of New France, with an imposing and professional flotilla of canoes and painted barges, his equipage being imperially costumed. While in formal ceremonial he conferred with the Indians, who, at this point, at the mouth of the Catarqui, had for generations had a



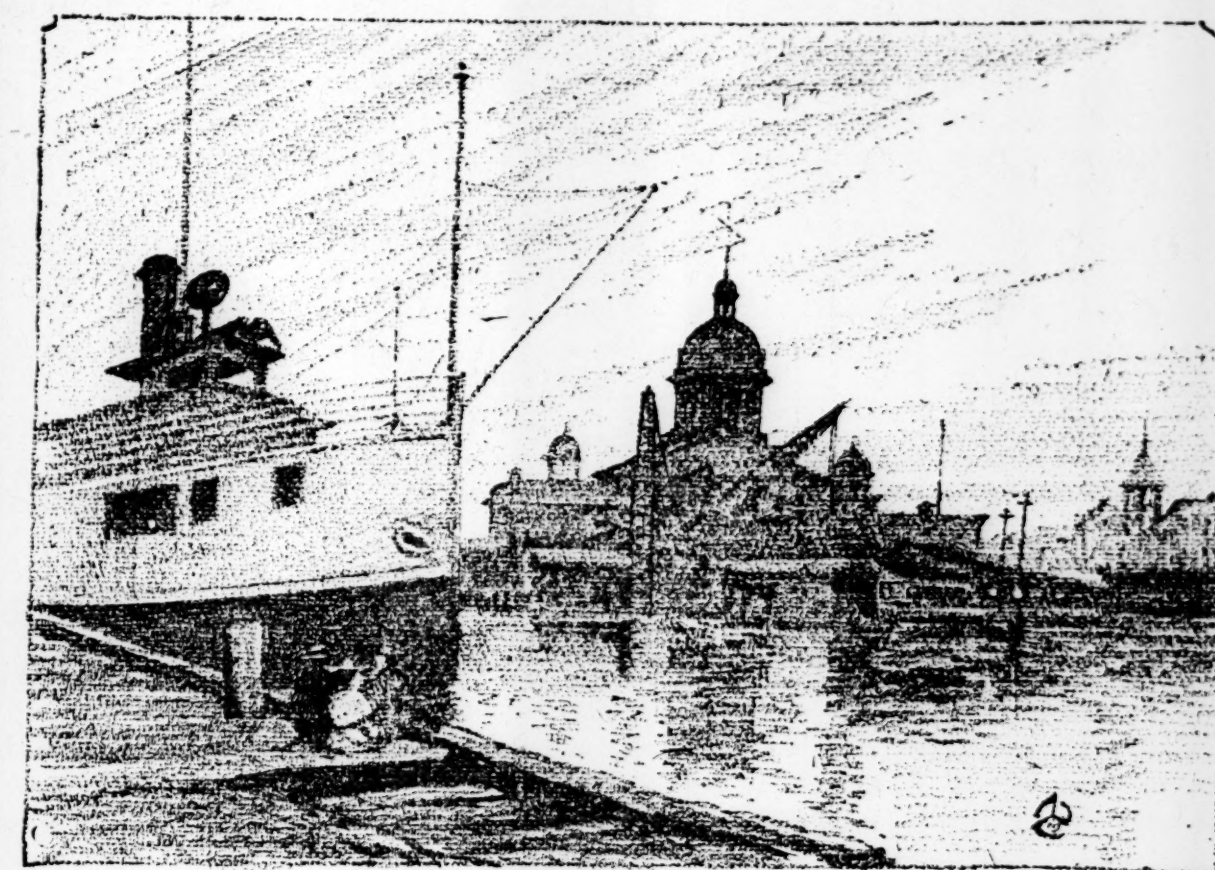
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The City Hall and Butter Market, Kingston, Ontario

camping ground, his surveyor ran the lines for a fort, forthwith erected of wood. Two years later this was replaced by a stone one, part of the imperial establishment of France in Canada till 1763, the year before the fall of Quebec, when Ft. Frontenac was captured by General Bradstreet.

In 1784 United Empire Loyalists, who, the year before, in protest against separation from the British Empire by the American revolutionists, had to the number of 4000, in five shiploads, arrived on the St. Lawrence River from New York State under Capt. Michael Grass, came into the mouth of the Catarqui River. A number of them settled at Ft. Frontenac, while others pushed on 60 miles west to the Bay of Quinte. Upper Canada, as Ontario was then known, was till 1791 part of Quebec. In the year it separated from lower Canada, Colonel Simcoe being appointed its first Governor in 1792. A school was opened in 1786 by Dr. Stewart. During the years following the declaration of war by the United States against England in 1812, Frontenac, as it had 37 years earlier, saw armed musters, and goings and comings. A naval attempt by a Yankee fleet of 14 sail was frustrated in 1813. To the end of 1814 there were naval expeditions and a continuous arrival from the Niagara frontier of prisoners and others from York—

now Toronto—after its capture by American troops.

In the rebellion year of 1838 the call of bugle and the roll of drum were again heard for a brief while, as imperial troops and volunteers mustered to meet the attempt to overthrow the imperial government. Following this the two provinces of upper



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Kingston's waterfront at evening

and lower Canada were united, and in 1842 its first Parliament met in Kingston, as the old Ft. Frontenac now was known.

In 1866 and again in 1870 volun-

teer troops with regular forces again gathered in Kingston to resist the projected invasion of Canada by the Fenian Brotherhood from the United States, both attempts failing. Military activity of some sort is traditional to Kingston. Until the confederation of the Canadian provinces into the Dominion, the life work of the city's great parliamentary representative, Sir John A. Macdonald, an imperial garrison was maintained here. After confederation, its buildings and equipment were taken over by the Dominion Government, and maintained with the establishment of the Royal Military College as part of the Dominion military establishment, finding its justification not only in the Riel rebellions of 1870 and 1885, but later on in the second Boer War of 1899-1901, and with signal expression of a national loyalty to a supreme idea in the conflict just ended.

As a means of fostering a spirit of cooperation between the Municipal Reference Library of Chicago, and teachers and students of civics in the high schools as well as in the upper grades of the elementary schools, the Chicago library issues in its educational bulletin a complete list of the annual and special reports of the City Council municipal departments and bureaus, and reports of special commissions and other official bodies. All of these are available for use and distribution at the rooms of the library. The reports are accompanied by photographic views and diagrams.

The government of the city of Chicago is one of the greatest publishers in the community. No other city in the United States approaches the city of Chicago in its effort to enlighten its citizens through the medium of print.

The primary purpose of each annual or special report issued by the city government is to furnish to the chief

ment changes in administration, in organization, and in condition. The year's work is reviewed either for the department as a unit or by its various divisions, and the needs of the department and its problems are fully presented.

In connection with the course provided by the Board of Education in the high schools and in the upper grades of the elementary schools for the study of Chicago—its beginnings, industries, public institutions, and history—it is evident that the annual reports and other public documents issued by the various departments of the city government will prove of help and value.

Principals and teachers in the public high and elementary schools, in parochial schools and other educational institutions, are urged to avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Municipal Reference Library to supply each schoolroom with copies of the annual messages of the Mayor, of reports made from time to time by committees of the City Council, of the annual reports of the different municipal departments and bureaus, and with copies of special reports and all other classes and kinds of public documents officially published and issued by the city government of Chicago, and which are the outgrowth of the numerous problems ever before the community.

With the coming of peace, the 273 coast guard stations of the United States, with their personnel of nearly 3000 men, revert to the Treasury Department, and the association wishes to continue its contributions of literature to these stations. Many of them are in isolated locations where books are not obtainable in any other way. The same desire applies to the 738 light stations having resident keepers, and the lighthouse commissioner has appealed to the association for boxes of books, about 30 in each, which shall be changed systematically from time to time. In some of these places the

ANTI-RADICAL ORDINANCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—The City Council, with only one negative vote, has passed an ordinance prohibiting the circulation of literature or making of speeches calculated to incite revolution. It carries penalties of \$300 fine and 90 days in jail. Labor leaders protested strongly.

An Acceptable Holiday Gift for Men



Comfortable House Slippers always make a pleasing and welcome Gift.

Opera Slippers, the pair, in Brown, \$4.50; in Red, \$6.00.

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Holiday Gifts of Exquisite Beauty

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DIAMONDS CLOCKS SILVERWARE
JEWELRY WATCHES STATIONERY

IN THE LIBRARIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Books at Work" is the latest pamphlet sent out by the American Library Association. It presents, chiefly in living illustrations, bits of two

executive, the City Council and to the citizens of Chicago information so that all these agencies may have a definite understanding of the municipal problems affecting the community. Such official annual reports are narrative in form, containing a discussion of the work of the year; the purpose of the department; the growth of the depart-

government will carry on the work once it is inaugurated. The organization facilities are much in demand and are being generously bestowed.

Yet it is felt that the men on the merchant vessels have perhaps the most urgent claim of all, though the time is being lost in making comparisons. These men on 3000 or 4000 vessels have the leisure, and have evidenced an inclination, to read and study. The plans of the "A. L. A." call for not only the placing of books on the vessels, but the establishment of a central agency that will lend any particular book asked for by any man anywhere in the American merchant marine.

Texas librarians will join with the American Library Association in its enlarged program of work, the primary aim of which is to enlarge the work of the librarian and at the same time gain due recognition for services rendered at an adequate compensation. This course was decided on at the meeting of the Texas Library Association in Austin. The enlarged plans of the American Library Association were explained in detail by Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the public library at Denver, Colorado, and president of the American Library Association.

Librarians of university education and library school training frequently are not getting the wages paid hod carriers," Mr. Hadley told the Texas librarians, when speaking of the salary question. He explained further that the American association proposes to investigate the question of salaries paid to librarians and to attempt to bring about such advances as will be justified by the work done and the training and qualifications of the librarians.

Suggestion was made that the librarians in any given library organize themselves into an association and that this association unite with the American Library Association, which in turn will act as a federation of library employees. The establishment of a pension system for library workers after long and faithful service is also proposed.

LIQUOR PRIVILEGES ABUSED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The plea of the Peoples Prohibition Party against the public abuse of doctors' prescriptions for liquor under the Prohibition Act in this Province is to have effect. The Hon. J. W. deB. Parris, Attorney-General, says there will be new legislation on prohibition at the session opening early next year.

"The Government of British Columbia is now selling more than \$150,000 worth of liquor a month, camouflaged as medicine, and this condition cannot continue. The remedy should not be by wholesale prosecution of the medical profession because of conditions forced upon them by the Legislature and passed without their consent and against their will."

"The Legislature has got to face this question. If the people want the government to sell liquor as a beverage they must be honest with themselves and say so, and legislate to do it legally. If they really want prohibition the act must be changed at the coming session to prevent a condition of hypocrisy, where we are selling liquor as a beverage under the guise of selling as a medicine. If the people want a referendum on government sale as a beverage let them have it; but referendum or no referendum, the present act must be changed to abate the prescription evil. With all its shortcomings the present act is a great improvement on the old bar conditions, which can never return."



Gifts—

All tied up in red ribbon and tissue paper, flaunting jolly stickers, are the mysterious little packages sent back and forth to carry the season's greetings. Gifts little and gifts big, gifts humble and gifts costly—each one is the symbol of the spirit of giving that makes holiday time well beloved.

Each gift represents the thought and time of the sender. In many cases time is limited, or cost has to be seriously considered. In these cases the satisfaction of knowing of a store where efficient holiday service, worth while values, and widest possible varieties are always to be had, makes that store the desirable one in which to shop.

The store is thronged with shoppers, purchasing gifts to surprise some one some place. It is a store that throughout the holiday season is invaluable in its gift assortments and its dependable service. There is decided satisfaction in shopping here at "The Holiday Store Beautiful."

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AMERICAN INDIANS' PROGRESS SHOWN

Fiftieth Annual Report of United States Commissioners Summarizes Their Advance Both in Education and in Industry

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

In submitting its fiftieth annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States points to the fact that "during the 50 years which span the board's existence, the Indians have advanced along the lines of civilization to a remarkable degree." The report observes that when it "considered that the administration of Indian affairs, from the beginning, has been changed, more or less, every few years; that the Indians, from the time they were made wards of the government, have suffered much from the government's shifting policies; that organized exploitation and individual graft have robbed, harassed, and, in some cases, utterly ruined them (and this is not our unsupported statement, for secretaries of the interior, commissioners of Indian affairs, members of Congress, army officers, missionaries, Indian superintendents, and Indian office inspectors, for years, have gone on record in this matter); that they have been the victims of much federal official inefficiency, of harmful congressional legislation, of white-man prejudice, of race antagonism, of white-man lust and greed, it is little short of the marvelous that they have attained that degree of civilization which is theirs today."

Survey of Tribes

The report summarizes, briefly, the results of inspections and surveys of the several tribes made by members of the branch, and the recommendations for future policies. These deal chiefly with industrial, educational, and tribal conditions in the several reservations. Dealing with the present-day status of the members of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma, the recommendations of Commissioner Ketcham are quoted as follows: That the tribal schools be continued, possibly for 10 years; that Congress provide for higher education in the white schools of higher learning, either in the state in which the Indians live or elsewhere, for such children of the five civilized tribes as have exhausted their local opportunities and have the desire and requisite talent to continue their studies; that all the five civilized tribe schools be equipped with eight grades and some of them be made high schools, including one each of the Choctaw male and female academies; that Congress enact legislation which will insure ample educational funds for the schools of the Choctaws and Chickasaws for a period of 10 years, and in the case of the Choctaws a provision be made for a fund for educational purposes in excess of the amount expended on the Choctaw schools for the scholastic year ended June 30, 1905; that Congress enact legislation to conserve the remaining tribal moneys of the Creeks and Seminoles as educational funds, and to increase them, if possible, by whatever tribal properties there may yet remain to be disposed of and by whatever outstanding claims these tribes may have; that Section 41 of the Act of March 1, 1901, be amended by Congress to permit the Secretary of the Interior to make oil and gas leases on Creek lands.

Indians in Industry

"One of the most interesting developments in Indian progress is observed in Arizona where the long staple cotton fields are giving employment to a large number of Papago, Pima, and Maricopa Indians," the report says. "Papago and Apache Indians also are working in the copper mines and refineries, and Indians of all tribes are competing with the Mexicans as common laborers on railroads and in sawmills."

"The cotton industry promises to make such a decided change in the conditions of the Papago, Pima, and Maricopa Indians that it behooves the government to take cognizance of this probability. Over 1000 Papago Indians left their homes last year to work in the cotton fields for several months. Approximately 300 families were represented in this body of cotton pickers. A cursory investigation of the situation which is developing in Arizona fails to disclose, as yet, any injurious effect on the Indians by reason of this change in their industrial life. Generally speaking, the employers are fair with their Indian employees, paying them good wages and endeavoring to provide decent living accommodations for them. There are some exceptions to this rule; but in the main, the employment of the Indians in the cotton and alfalfa fields, mines, refineries, and sawmills has been an advantage to the Indians."

"If this new industrial condition of the Indians becomes permanent, and if the employment of Indians by white men increases, it is quite probable there will have to be a readjustment in the administration of Indian affairs in Arizona so far as relates to the education of Indian children and the living conditions and reservation life of the Indians."

LIGHT RAILWAYS FOR ONTARIO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—The transportation problems of the intricate and rocky sections of this district, are soon to be solved by light narrow-gauge railways, similar to those used by the Allies in France during the war. The project is in the hands of Capt. J. W. Solloway, a Toronto engineer who spent three years overseas supervising light railway construction behind the lines. The route of the first line has already been surveyed and approved by the government and over half the necessary funds have been

raised. The franchise gives Mr. Solloway the right to run over crown lands and provincial highways. The road will be of meter gauge, 39 inches, with 30-pound rails, the latter having been secured from the United States Government, which had purchased them originally for the use of the American Army in France. The locomotives will be 12-ton oil-burning steam engines, the same as those used at the front.

TEACHERS' DEMAND IN SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The movement toward the unionizing of teachers in Saskatchewan has assumed such proportions that it is now the intention of the branches forming the organization known as the Saskatchewan Teachers Alliance to incorporate. The president, E. O. Walker, of this city, reports that the alliance is making progress throughout the Province, and that new branches are being formed in many centers.

In response to the Saskatoon teachers' request for an increase in salary, the school board has proposed to augment the bonus paid during the last two years from \$100 to \$200 and in addition to make the usual annual increase of \$60 as provided in the agreement between the board and the teachers. At a meeting of the teachers this offer was refused. A committee was appointed to open negotiations with the board.

IOWAN TO ATTACK APPROPRIATIONS

Congressman Argues That There Is Strong Need of Cutting Down Government Estimates About One Billion Dollars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is the purpose of James W. Good (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to cut down the \$5,000,000,000 estimate for the expenses of running the government during the next fiscal year to \$4,000,000,000. Speaking in the House yesterday, Mr. Good said: "No greater problem confronts this Congress than that of applying the pruning knife to the estimates of expenditures."

The normal expenses of running the government are so high that special measures such as the Farm Land Bill, the City Housing Bill, the Increased Bonus Bill and several forms of extending aid to former service men will have to give way to the national demand for economy, Mr. Good explained. "The pruning knife must be applied with intelligence," said the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, "but with vigor and determination, for, if

this Congress should appropriate more than \$4,000,000,000 for the expenses of the government for the next fiscal year, over and above the necessary appropriations for the United States Railroad Administration, it will fall far short of its obligations to the taxpayers of the United States."

Mr. Good said that, unless the appropriations are held within the limit he has fixed, there will certainly be a deficit in the United States Treasury in the next year. He said the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the deficit for the present fiscal year at more than \$3,000,000,000.

"The estimates of expenditures by the various departments," said Mr. Good, "should be studied and considered along with our consideration of such measures as the Fuller Pension Bill, the Civil Service Retirement Bill, the bills providing for increases in pay to officers and men of the army and navy, the Mondell Land Bill, the Morgan Housing Bill and numerous bills for the payment of bonuses to discharged soldiers."

"Meritorious as some of these measures may be, every one of them should be considered only with respect to the condition of the Treasury of the United States and the demand that will be made upon it in the discharge of obligations already created by law."

"Conditions regarding the cost of living have not changed to any appreciable degree during the past year," said Mr. Good, "and in all likelihood Congress will be compelled to grant increases in compensation to the federal employees equal to the increases granted for the present fiscal year."

MAINE CENTENNIAL PLANS FORWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Definite decision has been made as to the date of the Centennial celebration in Maine next year. It will be June 28 to July 5, inclusive, and held in Portland. At a recent meeting of the executive officers, held at their headquarters in the City Building, plans were considered. One plan proposed 16 arches across the main street of the city, each arm representing a county in the State, and that the name of the county be illuminated with electric lights across the top, with the names of the towns in that county along the sides of the arch. It was suggested that the government be asked to coin a special

souvenir half dollar in honor of the celebration. It was voted to invite the New England Veteran Firemen's Association to hold its annual meeting and muster in this city during the celebration, and an appropriation of \$400 was voted for Sprague's "Journal of History," a special edition to be issued at the time of the celebration.

PROHIBITION OFFICIAL RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Wyoming's first state prohibition commissioner, Fred L. Crabbe, after five months in office has resigned, stating as his reason that a majority of the sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys of the State have failed to cooperate with his office in efforts to enforce the state prohibition law and that as a result illegal sales are increasing.

THRIFT CLUBS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Miss Mary G. Shotwell, state field director of the educational campaign for thrift, is actively at work organizing thrift clubs in the public schools of the State. These clubs have already been formed in 25 city and town schools and later the campaign will be carried into the rural school districts. Miss Shotwell's work is being conducted under the auspices of the United States Treasury Department. She explains to the pupils of the various schools visited that thrift is "buying what you need, saving what you should, and investing what you can."

Mandel Brothers

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Interposing an obstacle in the pathway of high prices:

1850 pairs women's high grade shoes

very much below customary quotation

A proof of Mandel's foresight:

Recent newspapers and trade journals call attention to the fact that all grades of shoes are again advanced. This is indeed an example of goods well bought are half sold. We have received 1850 more pairs of these 13.50 shoes that we are featuring at the attractive price of 8.50.

The manufacturer of one of our regular lines telegraphed us that, because these shoes were not finished in time to fulfill a certain contract, he would dispose of them at a substantial concession to us. We wired our acceptance, for we knew the shoes to be of identical style and quality with those we have been selling regularly at 13.50.

Smart styles for dress and street

at **8.50**

Women's shoes of brown kidskin in lace model, with high arch, 2½-inch lous heel, plain toe, and invisible eyelets. Widths range from AAA to D.

Dull kid shoes, 8.50

—in lace model, with plain toe; high arch and 2½-inch lous heel, and invisible eyelets. Widths range from AAA to D.

Shoe shop, first floor.

Women's brown kidskin button boots at 8.50

—pearl buttoned boots in a fashionably smart model, with full lous heel and plain toe.

None of these shoes will be sold to dealers—and no telephone orders for them can be filled.

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A COMPLETE, EXCLUSIVE SPECIALTY SHOP FOR WOMEN
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The Most Useful of Gifts

The illustrations are truly expressive of the beauty and versatility of the selection.

No. 1—Plaid Blanket Robes in a variety of color combinations. Two pockets, cord and tassel, \$5.95.

No. 2—Breakfast Coat of corduroy lined throughout with heavy Japanese silk. Belt and two pockets, sleeves ornamented with tassels, \$22.50.

No. 3—Brocaded Velvet Robe in delightful colors; neck and pockets trimmed with fur, silk lined, \$18.50.

No. 4—Panne Velvet Rest Robe in beautiful colors, lined throughout with chiffon cloth, in a very graceful and becoming style, \$65.00.

No. 5—Corduroy Robe, lined throughout with silk mull, long sleeves with collar that can be worn either high or low, two pockets and belt, in all the becoming shades, as American Beauty, purple and old blue; also in light shades, \$12.50.

No. 6—Matelasse Robe, made in every becoming style, lined throughout with a heavy Japanese silk, \$49.00.

Prompt delivery, prepaid, on these robes anywhere in the United States

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RAW LAND IN WEST IN GREAT DEMAND

Farmers in Middle West Selling
Cultivated Holdings and Buy-
ing Undeveloped Tracts —
Jump in Prices Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The undeveloped lands of the west are in the biggest demand for many years. Lands of all classes are selling readily and bringing constantly increasing prices. Cultivated farms are being sold at excellent profit and the owners are turning around to purchase raw lands as the quickest way to make larger returns. It means unprecedented development for the inter-mountain country for the next 10 years.

Such, in brief, is the statement of A. C. Cooley, new director in charge of the office of farm demonstration on western reclamation projects of the federal government, following a swing around the circle which has taken in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska. On a trip of six weeks, since first assuming the office, which first headquarters in Salt Lake City, he has visited all big reclamation projects. "He has 24 projects under his jurisdiction."

"Everywhere on my travels I noticed that people are talking land," said Mr. Cooley. "There is a big demand for land. Many of the prosperous farmers of the middle west are coming into the inter-mountain country to buy more land. The boom of the middle west has already reached us. Lands that were selling for \$75 an acre two years ago are now selling for twice that price."

"Many of the eastern farmers want cultivated lands. But many of the western farmers, who have had experience in bringing the raw lands of the west under cultivation, are selling their farms at big prices and are seeking raw lands to develop. That is the big encouraging sign. It means inestimable progress in the reclamation of the west."

"I found that conditions on all reclamation projects generally are in a most prosperous condition. Farmers have made money everywhere and are looking forward to still more prosperous years. They are cheerful and optimistic, and as a result there is a very friendly feeling for the reclamation service and better cooperation than ever before."

Mr. Cooley said that the big work

of his department is to push diversified and intensive farming on reclamation projects. The service wishes to induce farmers to raise live stock, fruits, vegetables, and grains, rather than one big crop. It has been found to be safer and more profitable.

Mr. Cooley is just getting his organization in shape to be directed from Salt Lake City. There will be a demonstration on each one of the projects which will report to his office. Under the new order of things, Salt Lake City becomes the headquarters for farm development work on reclamation projects for 15 western states.

ABUSE OF LIQUOR ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—In response to the request made by the Peoples Prohibition Party of British Columbia, Attorney-General Farris has made an announcement that at the next session of the Legislature the act will be amended to meet its wishes. The amendment will reduce the maximum amount of liquor to be sold to any one person through government dispensaries to eight ounces. At present the maximum is two quarts. The new regulation, the Attorney-General says, will be tried for six months. At the end of that time the government will submit a referendum to the people in which they will be asked to say if they favor the eight-ounce regulation, or if they are in favor of the sale of liquor in quantities up to one quart for any one person through the government liquor stores. The abuse of the present act, whereby the subterfuge of a doctor's prescription was used to procure liquor for beverage purposes, has led to the present amendment outlined by the Attorney-General.

OIL PROSPECTS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Several important and instructive papers were presented at the first annual convention of the Canadian Mining Institute held west of the Rocky Mountains, Vancouver being the convention center. Delegates came all the way from Nova Scotia, but the proceedings were largely dominated by British Columbia men, who presented the majority of the papers. One of the features of the program was an address by R. B. Dowling of the Geological Survey, Ottawa, who has spent the past few years in investigating the oil formations in Alberta and British Columbia. He offered small hope to the thousands of investors who have been backing oil boring operations in the lower portion of British Columbia. There was no proof of the existence of strata on the coast favoring the retention of oil.

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A modern French composition, the string quartet of Albert Le Gallard in three movements, was given its first American hearing by the Flonzaley Quartet before the Chamber Music Association. Slow movement and scherzo are combined, so that there are but three named movements. The composer has given the four instruments much to do. In particular, the second violin—and his attempt is by multiplication of sounds and restlessness of rhythms to produce effects approaching the orchestral. In other words, he somewhat overweights the form of the string quartet. But there is no lack of intellectual substance or of intelligence in craftsmanship. Three strongly handelian yet original and beautiful dances in the ancient style, by Paul Vidal and Smetana's "From My Life" quartet rounded out the program.

Amelia Galli-Curci sang at the Monday Morning Musicales to the largest audience that has ever attended one of these events. She had the charming diffidence of the debutante in her stage appearance, and only after the wonder of the sound had trembled into silence did one wake to realize the sapient technical skill that went to the tone production. The piece de resistance was the time-worn mad scene from "Lucia," with the vying flute, and in this aria the prima donna made light work of what is to lesser artists an elaborate agony of effort. A strange combination it is of utter simplicity of demeanor and ultra-sophistication in the art of song. How refreshing it is to find a great singer not in the least bent on self-exploitation and wholly concerned with disclosing the inner meaning of what she sings!

"Aida" was the opera safely chosen for the opening of the Metropolitan season, and it marked the return of Emmy Destinn, under the name Destinnova, that denotes her loyalty to Tzecho-Slovakia and her detestation

for the detention in Austria that has kept her for several years from the operatic stage. In the interval she has lost much ground. She got about the stage with much effort and sang with the premeditation that largely destroyed any spontaneity in the effect. As the evening proceeded she did better, but her notes were distinguished more for strength than for sweetness. Martelli sang the music allotted to Rhadames, and his delivery of "Celeste Aida" was not helped by the procession of late-comers down the middle aisle. They should have been kindly but firmly detained, as Caruso insists when he is singing the same air. Distinctly the hit of the evening was the youthful newcomer, Miss Besanzoni, as Amneris. She has the historic capacity for the somber and tragic aspects of the role, and her voice commands low tones of lustrous richness and resonance. The audience applauded her solitary "scena" so determinedly that she had to come back three times ere the curtain closed upon her. But the performance as a whole could not be characterized as brilliant. The steady factor seemed somewhat to be lacking, and the ensemble at times was ragged and of unstable equilibrium. It was an evening in which flashes of individual virtuosity were more conspicuous for excellence than the choral and instrumental compositions, and when in the triumphal entrance at the Theban gate two "supers" fell backward from the king's throne into the scenery, the contretemps was merely the laughable climax in an evening of mercurial incertitudes.

The feature of the Philadelphia Orchestra concerts was the performance of the Brahms double concerto, with Dr. Thaddeus Rich taking the violin part and Hans Kindler giving robustness to the chords and graceful execution to the arpeggios in the exacting role of the "cellist." Dr. Stokowski offered in the last place on his program the "Schéhérazade" symphonic suite of Rimsky-Korsakov—and this is one of the things he evidently likes most and the orchestra assuredly does best. The violin part, standing for Schéhérazade's own winsome per-

sonality, was capably played by Dr. Rich, and the final movement went with passion and precision unexcelled in any previous reading by this orchestra that the writer has heard. To the stated program there was added in memory of Major Higginson the noble lament that is found in MacDowell's "Indian Suite" and a leaflet in the program book explained the inscription.

A St. Louis Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The third pair of Symphony concerts were to have been honored with the presence of Sergei Rachmaninoff, who was to have played his concerto in C minor. In lieu of an absentee soloist the "Unfinished" symphony of Schubert was given a place on the program. A parenthetical note explained that it was selected to be played in memory of Henry Lee Higginson, founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

It was a little odd to find two suites placed over against each other, but if there is variety in anything under the sun it is to be found in a suite.

"Stevensoniana," by the Boston composer, Edward Burlingame Hill, came first, and a gentle, exquisite thing it is, too; just what one would wish it to be in order to depict "A Child's Garden of Verses." Perhaps there is just a touch too much of the somber in the "Lullaby"; but it is composed of the substance of beauty. The symphonic suite, "Schéhérazade," of the great Russian, Rimsky-Korsakov, that pageant of strange, quite indescribable beauty, followed the unsophisticated simplicities of the "Stevensoniana." The "Schéhérazade" suite has even been called the greatest suite ever written for the orchestra.

JEWISH CITIZENS TO PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the auspices of the Jewish citizens of Massachusetts a parade in protest against massacres in Ukraine will take place in Boston on Monday, December 15. The demonstration will include a meeting at Mechanics Building which will be addressed by a number of speakers. The committee having the event in charge say that about 30,000 Jews will participate.

MORE SOLDIERS GET EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The soldier employment situation in New England has improved during the past month according to reports made public by Maj.-Gen. William G. Haan, in charge of the United States War Department employment activities. In eight representative cities during November, 1642 former service men were placed in jobs out of 2708 seeking employment, compared with 1430 finding jobs and 3027 registering during the previous month. Boston alone still shows more than half this unemployment with 1265 men looking for work and 594 placed.

In making this report public General Haan points out that notwithstanding the fairly satisfactory situation in New England, the country as a whole still faces a genuine problem. In 124 cities only 29,373 former fighting men have been placed, while 41,321 are still looking for work, according to November figures.

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THE COSTUME BOOTERY OF
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Dame Fashion approves walking oxfords and spats

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O-G wool hosiery is also exhibited in a large variety of popular colors, in either plain or ribbed effects.

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GOOD WILL IN LABOR SITUATION IS URGED

Secretary Wilson in Annual Report Wants Working Conditions Service Continued and Makes Plea for Forbearance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommending that early legislation be enacted with a view of reviving and continuing the Working Conditions Service of the United States Department of Labor, William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, in his annual report, appeals to the public for "the exercise of the utmost tolerance and the maximum of good will and mutual forbearance during the trying days that are upon us."

"We are all interested in industrial peace," says Secretary Wilson. "But there can be no permanent industrial peace that is not based upon industrial justice. Just as international wrongs may accumulate to the point where war is necessary to bring relief, so industrial wrongs may provoke industrial conflict as an alternative to further endurance of the wrongs imposed. Nor is it permissible that either side to an industrial controversy be the sole judge of what constitutes justice. The means must exist by which all men may know that justice has been secured."

Mutual Counsel Urged

"In mutual counsel lies the stability of industrial relations. Just as the peace of nations is promoted by frank and friendly intercourse, so may the peace of industry be maintained by the same methods. But this intercourse cannot come about unless there is first recognized the right of collective bargaining. In the past this right has been conceded by some employers, but vigorously combated by others. The public interest demands that it be universally recognized, for the primary interest of the public is in peace. The denial of organization is a denial of the only means of peaceable settlement that wage earners have. At a time when labor organizations of a revolutionary or lawless type are especially in the public eye it is particularly important to point out that the responsibility for the development of such organizations must in the long run fall upon the employer who denounces the organization of lawful trade unions."

"In an imperfectly developed state of society or in minor instances this failure to recognize the rights of others injures only the persons immediately concerned. But with the increase in the size of productive enterprises and the corresponding increase in the numbers of employees many industrial disputes menace many whom, for want of a better name, we may call the innocent bystanders. Modern strikes and lockouts tend more and more to affect not only the employer and worker but all who come within range of the economic controversy. At no time has this been more important than at present."

"The right of any man to cease working for another for any reason

that is sufficient to himself is the basic element of human liberty. The right of any person to refuse to operate his plant at any time he desires to do so is the exercise of a property right guaranteed by the Constitution. It does not follow that because these rights exist it is necessary to exercise them. They must nevertheless be safeguarded. Having done that and having devised the machinery by which justice can be secured and by which everybody at interest has the opportunity of knowing that justice has been secured, it is not likely that the right to cease work will be exercised by sufficient numbers or the right to cease operating industrial plants will be carried to such an extent as seriously to affect the welfare of the rest of the people."

High Cost of Living

Referring to the conditions existing as a result of the war, Secretary Wilson says that "the effect of these things has been reflected in the high cost of living and the consequent demand for higher wage rates to meet the increasing burden of the family budget. Yet increases in the wage rate do not always give relief. There are but two ways by which the general standard of living of the wage earner can be improved. One is by increased productivity, making more material available for wages. The other is by taking the means of increased compensation out of the profits of the employer. If wages are increased and profits remain the same, the burden is passed on to the consuming public in the form of an increased cost of living and comes back to the wage worker himself. No portion of improved living standards can come out of the profits of the employers unless there is profiteering."

"And what gives the opportunity for profiteering? The very conditions that we are confronted with today—the destructive agencies of war, the disarrangement of industry and commerce, and the unrest and high nervous tension of our people, resulting in a shortage of supply as compared with demand. The whole world is interested in returning to the highest pro-

ductive efficiency, having due regard to the health, safety, and opportunities for rest, recreation, and improvement of those who toil. The more productive we are the sooner we shall abolish opportunities for profiteering. There can be no profiteering where there is a free flow of material from producer to consumer. It is only where the production is not sufficient for the needs of the people or where artificial obstructions impede proper distribution that there is any possibility of profiteering."

Activities of Bureaus

Regarding the activities of the various bureaus of the department, the report says that 254,273 aliens came to American shores during the fiscal year ending June 30, and that 245,647 of them were admitted and 8626 excluded. The number admitted the year before was 211,853. Aliens departing during the last fiscal year numbered 216,231 as against 193,268 the year before. During the last seven years the Bureau of Immigration estimated that 36 aliens left the country for every 100 admitted.

Aliens admitted during the past year were in possession of sums of money aggregating \$15,831,247, an average of \$112 per person. Those expelled under departmental process during the year numbered 3068 compared with 1569 in 1918. The total number of aliens deported, including those refused admission, and 34 Chinese deported under the exclusion laws, was 11,728 as against 8916 in 1918.

"The number of admissions to citizenship during the past year was larger than any preceding year, amounting to 217,358," the report says. "Leaving out of consideration the year 1918 this was a far greater number than was admitted in any two years during federal supervision. Military statistics show 128,335 aliens who acquired citizenship after they assumed the uniform of the United States."

The United States Employment Service at the end of the war had 350 offices with a personnel of 1700 and an administrative force at Washington of 300. During the 11 war months

of 1918, the service placed 2,698,887 persons in employment out of a registration of 3,675,858.

Persons directly affected by labor disputes brought to the attention of the department during the year numbered 1,011,968, while the number indirectly affected was 1,336,072. During the year the department assigned commissioners of conciliation to 1780 cases, including 587 strikes, 1113 disputes and threatened strikes, 63 lockouts and 17 walkouts. Of these 1223 were adjusted, exclusive of 219 referred to the National War Labor Board. The commissioners failed to make settlements in 111 cases.

The secretary urged legislation for the continuation of the United States training service. "It is believed," he said, "that increased skill on the part of the workers and its consequent stimulus towards greater production, is even more important in peace than in war."

MEMPHIS OBJECTS TO SKIP-STOP PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Shall Memphis street cars operate on the "skip-stop" plan or not, is a question absorbing much attention of the local straphangers in the pre-holiday season. The city government has passed an ordinance declaring the system abolished. The local traction company argues that the question rests within the jurisdiction solely of the Public Utilities Commission of Tennessee. The system has been tried in this city, and the riding public does not approve of it. Vigorous demands for its abolition were voiced at a meeting of citizens which preceded the action of the city authorities in declaring the plan unlawful within 10 days of the passage of the ordinance. The traction company officials insist that the skip-stop plan is a vital measure of operating economy, and hint at a 1-cent advance in fares if the public insists on having cars stop at every corner.

FARM TENANCY PERIOD LONGER

Increase of 140 Per Cent Since 1875 in Kansas, According to Report of Investigator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Many significant facts have been discovered by Dr. Theodore Macklin, agricultural economist, in his study of the farm tenancy problem in Kansas. The study was undertaken last winter following a movement for reforms in tenancy laws called for by Gov. Henry Allen. At that time it was remarked that farm tenancy had increased 190 per cent in the period 1880-1910.

Dr. Macklin has found that the period of tenancy of the average Kansas farm owner has increased 140 per cent since 1875, the year from which the study dates. His data are based upon questionnaires sent out to all

farm bureau members in the State, and answered by 2384 farm owners. They are representative of the best class of farmers, hence the problem is shown at its best, rather than its worst aspect.

In the period 1875-1884 the average age at which a farmer acquired ownership was 27.3 years. In the last period of the investigation, 1910-1919, the average age had increased to 34.7. The statistics show that the average young man became a farm wage-earner at 19.3 years. In the last period studied this young man was obliged to work five years as a laborer and eight years as a tenant before he acquired ownership.

In the method of acquiring ownership, purchase ranked far in the lead, indicating that cash savings or credit are the principal ways of gaining farm ownership in Kansas. The purchase method accounted for 70.1 per cent; inheritance, 6.7 per cent; unknown, 5.5 per cent; gift, 3.3 per cent; marriage, 2.2 per cent, and other methods 1.1 per cent. While the length of the tenant stage has almost doubled, the length of the hired-man stage has increased a little less than one-half since 1875.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE COST PRICE MARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Merchants in all parts of Montana have organized to fight the Montana Trade Commission's recent order that all articles offered for sale must be plainly marked so that purchasers may see the purchase and selling prices and thus be able to determine the amount of profit. A number of leading merchants also have filed suit in the United States court and obtained a temporary injunction preventing enforcement of the order. A hearing on their request for a permanent injunction will take place on December 19.

The merchants contend that the order is confiscatory and unreasonable, and that no adequate idea of their net profits or percentage profits can be obtained by marking goods with cost and selling prices, because such markings do not take into account freight, express, overhead, and other expenses.



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 8, 1919.

THE Movie Man has a heavy hand. Those who have seen or read "The Admirable Crichton," by Barrie, know that its value is in the idea, and you and I know that in book or play the idea is the life-giver. Many can work an idea out; few, few can supply it. Barrie gave us an idea in "The Admirable Crichton," and the Movie Man in adapting the play for the film, under the silly title of "Male and Female," at once proceeded to stifle the idea with those elaborate and jerky thrills in which the Movie Man delights. The performance made me sad. All through it I could hear the little gray voice of Barrie's idea crying "Please, please, I'm suffocating." At the end of "The Admirable Crichton," I was elated. At the end of "Male and Female," I was dejected. Yes, the Movie Man has a heavy hand. Some day, perhaps, some far-seeing Movie Man will induce some great author to write a scenario direct for the movie, and give us in the subtitles thrown on the screen, sentences that are literature, while being alert. The Movie business is still an infant. Who can say what it will grow into when directors arise who have the passion for literature and art that they have now for mechanics and thrills.

THE translation of a work of art from study to stage is beset with perils. I know Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" and "A Night at an Inn" well from reading them, and I looked forward immensely to seeing these two works performed at The Neighborhood Playhouse. Of course, the performance was very interesting because the Neighborhood Players are intelligent and earnest. Yet I found these two plays more effective in the study than on the boards. I missed their stiltedness. I missed the echo of eternity. I missed the Dunsany simple inevitableness. The actors seemed to be intruders. And I realized, as Blake taught, that all real adventures happen in the imagination; that things seen with the eyes are rough after the imaginative reality. This being so, I wonder what Lord Dunsany really thought when he saw, for the first time, these plays by himself performed in New York. And I wonder what are the feelings of Mr. W. D. Howells when he sits in the stalls watching a performance of "The Rise of Silas Lapham."

AS HE always smiles when a customer enters his shop, I call him Mr. Smiles. His real name is of Slavic origin and unpronounceable; but he is a 100 per cent American, and he likes to be called Mr. Smiles. He is the proprietor of the Little Book Shop Round the Corner; he is always there, all day, and through the long evening. His business is to read his own books, and to look up with a smile when a customer enters. I looked in upon him today. I wanted a copy of Butler's "Erewhon," because I am reading his fascinating life and because on the title page he is described as "Samuel Butler, author of 'Erewhon.'" The smile of Mr. Smiles faded. He had not a copy; he had "The Way of All Flesh," but not "Erewhon." I reprimanded him. He almost shed a tear. Then he did a very clever thing. He sold me a copy of "Our America" by Waldo Frank. His words were, "Very clever, very amusing. I've myself read it"—19 words of English which he really knows, and which he uses constantly. He tells me that he can always sell a book which he has read and likes. Do you not call that good salesmanship? To sell "Our America" to a customer who wanted "Erewhon"?

BOOKSELLERS and customers never quarrel. Authors occasionally do—among themselves, always to the entertainment of their friends. Mr. Frederic Harrison is tilting in *The Times* (London) at friendly authors who have used his letters in their literary compilations. The moral seems to be—when you write a good letter make the recipient return it to you. And Mr. Gilbert Cannan is hitting back at Dr. Egan in *The Times* (New York) for the Doctor's review of the latest Cannan book. Each is well equipped. But Mr. Cannan refers to himself as "a humble scholar, humorist and artist." Ha! Ha! If Mr. Cannan were really a humorist he would not have to say so. Dr. Egan does not have to announce the fact.

THE sprightly and well informed Literary Page of the Chicago Daily News is persuading certain eminent authors to write brief articles on "What I read as a child." Mr. Stephen Leacock is the latest, and in the course of his rapid memories he refers to the time when "I was being made to read at school such stuff as 'Paradise Lost';" and he adds: "Milton's writings struck me, when a little boy, as poor pedantic sort of drivel, such as an uninspired schoolmaster might write. I imagine that, if I let them, they would strike me in the same way now." This astonishes me! But no doubt Mr. Leacock's antipathy to Milton is due to the bad pedagogic custom of forcing boys, sometimes with the cane, sometimes with tears, to read the English classics. Often it is task-work for examinations—loveless and weary. I was fortunate in having a master who interpreted Milton to the class of the color, majesty and magnificence of Milton's line that we boys would sometimes stay after school hours to hear this master declaim and explain Milton. His name was Wingfield. His inspiration has never left me. It is quite easy to ignore Milton's theology, and lose oneself in his splendor. So "nothing is here for tears." By the way, who was it said "Theology is mythology with a dress suit on?"

DO you know M. A. B.? It is the pet name of "Mainly About Books," a literary London monthly, rather witty and outspoken. Well, M. A. B. is

going to be widely quoted and harassed in America, for the simple reason that it is unhappy about the prevalence of American slang in American fiction (some). "This," says M. A. B., "accounts for the comparatively small importation of American novels. Often, we do not doubt, they are intrinsically admirable. Only, for us, they have the defect of incomprehensibility." R. S. V. P.

AMONG the new books I should like to read are:

"History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley, 1877-1896," by James Ford Rhodes.

Because I ought to want to read it, and I want to do what I ought.

"Etching and Etchers," by Joseph Pennell.

Because Mr. Pennell is an authority, and a cheerful writer with decided opinions. And because this volume, in the large paper edition which I have handled and dipped into, is one of the most beautiful books ever produced in America.

"Japanese Poetry," by Arthur Waley.

Because in it there are poems like pictures. Thus—

On summer nights
When I wonder "Shall I go to bed?"
At a single note sung
By the cuckoo,
Dawn (suddenly) breaks.

"Seven Men," by Max Beerbohm.

Because the prose, and the point of view of Max always delight me.

—Q. R.

THE JUBILEE OF SAINTE-BEUVE

Critics, with actors, usually share the fate of not leaving behind them much beyond a name. During the nineteenth century, this was the fate of critics such as Villemain, Desiré Nisard, Edmond Scherer, Sarcely, and more recently Brunetiere or Emile Faguet. It is, one would think, the revenge of creative artists that one reads also their critical works, in preference to those of critics properly so called. If we read today criticisms of the last century, they would be those of Théophile Gautier or Charles Baudelaire, who were above all things great poets of Berlioz, who was a great composer, or of Proment, who was a painter. However, one critic of the nineteenth century, in France, survives, a critic whose writings are as fresh now as on the day they were written. He is Sainte-Beuve whose works, following the law of copyright, became public property last September.

After having written a book of pleasing poems and a novel, after having read widely, having taken part in the literary and political life of his time, and after having had some critical experience, a man of 45 years of age is asked by a perspicacious newspaper editor to contribute every week an article about three columns devoted to any literary subject which he fancied, and more or less dealing with actuality. That request, expressed by Dr. Veron, the editor of the "Constitutionnel" was, in 1849, the cause of Sainte-Beuve's writing his justly celebrated "Causeries du Lundi."

A happier form could not have been chosen to suit him. Sainte-Beuve simply writes for the pleasure of writing, without worrying about anything but the broadening of our views or the delight of distracting or amusing us. In the same way as others sometimes without measure speak about their neighbors, so Sainte-Beuve likes to speak of writers, or literary figures, particularly those of the three last centuries.

He is not always equally successful in his treatment of some of his subjects. There are times when his portraits are rather vague, and others when they are slightly incorrect and even almost bordering on caricature, because of an excess of wit, but, on the whole, his "Causeries" are like tales by a story-teller who is charming, full of knowledge, and always agreeable.

Even the subjects which are of the least interest to us become interesting if Sainte-Beuve writes about them, in the best French style and of the good epoch which combines the solidity of the seventeenth century and the graces of the eighteenth. Whether he speaks of a writer of the first French period, as Comynes, of a woman of letters of the Court of Louis XIV, such as Mme. de Sévigné, of a man of science, such as Buffon, or of one of his contemporaries, such as Montalembert, one feels that he has observed, studied, even spied on his characters; that he has, if one may say so, listened to them living. But his details are always characteristic and never sophisticated, and serve to depict with more precision and animation the writer, orator, or the woman of letters that he has chosen, together with the atmosphere and society in which this one lived.

Sainte-Beuve has no great inspirations or very large views. One could only reproach him on the score of trying to belittle the great authors. If we had, for example, portraits written by Sainte-Beuve by which to judge Chateaubriand or Lamartine, we would run the risk of conceiving them inferior to what they actually were. One might think that, when confronted with a certain greatness of thought, and specially as regards any of his contemporaries, Sainte-Beuve shows something like bitterness, envy, or jealousy. Perhaps it is that same bitterness which endows him with his extraordinary penetration.

During the whole of his life he was embittered by the knowledge that he had begun his life as a poet and novel-

ist without having attained a lasting success. He was really, as he himself said, "a man who survived a poet." But when you have been a poet, even if you abandon the lyre, there always remains an infection in your voice. Sainte-Beuve in his "Causeries" remains a poet despite himself, not of a romantic kind with phrasing and tone resembling the great lyric prose writers of France, Montesquieu, Chateaubriand, or Flaubert, but more in the style of Wordsworth, for whom he had a great admiration and whose works he introduced into France by translating or adapting several of his poems.

We must read in his "Causeries du Lundi" the portraits devoted to Comynes, Montaigne, Marivaux, Mme. de Defland, Gibbon, Franklin, Mme. de Camille, and 20 others. One would think that, at his will, all those people come to life again, with their attitudes and predilections, their habits and even their mannerisms. Sainte-Beuve walks round this gallery of portraits, and the moment he speaks of one of them, the subject seems to come out of the frame, to join us and our conversation. There is no French critic of the nineteenth century more alive than he.

A LITTLE LADY OF MANY FRIENDS

Mid-Victorian Memories. By M. Betham-Edwards. London: John Murray, 1908, 6d. net.

A bright clear fire, and beside it a little lady like the nicest great-aunt, remembering and talking of her memories. Sarah Grand's Memoir of Miss Betham-Edwards presents us with this picture. I used to go and see such a great-aunt once. She kept treasures in a carved chest, and after tea (with green grape jelly) she used to open the chest and bring out the treasures one by one. Some of them were very trifling, and some of them were beautiful. I saw the whole scene again when I was reading this book of memories.

The chapter on Coventry Patmore is perhaps the most interesting, but there is a long and friendly study of George Eliot, which contains some pleasant human touches. Lewes called her "Polly"—a kindly freight gleam upon the tragic muse.

Miss Betham-Edwards was the friend of Frederic Harrison, of Henry James, and of Barbara Leigh Smith (Madame Bodichon), the founder of Girton College, but most deeply etched of all remains the picture of the little lady herself, with her long life, her independence, her many friends, and her ceaseless, orderly, literary activities.

EIGHT WOMEN OF OLDER AMERICA

Portraits of American Women. By Gamaliel Bailey. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.50.

In these few glorified character sketches Mr. Bradford has attempted to do no more than present with genuine sympathy and a gentle gaiety of style something of the rather prim thought and likable sturdiness of that part of American womanhood which flourished in New England up to the latter part of the nineteenth century. Indeed as one goes here and there in the eastern states, one still notes frequent survivals of the type; but even more does one note throughout the country the effect of the New England characteristics on feminine accomplishment everywhere in the present-day world. In a later volume Mr. Bradford expects to give studies of women from other parts of the country.

Perhaps the most interesting portraits in the volume are those of Abigail Adams, wife of the second President of the United States, and of Frances Elizabeth Willard, the temperance worker. Two sentences from a letter of the former, "Man was made for action, and for bustle, too, I believe. I am quite out of conceit with calmness," will serve to illustrate here something of her vigorous, intelligent competence. And as for the latter, it will be interesting to any reader to compare Mr. Bradford's first and his last sentences of her portrait. "She had the great west behind her; its sky and its distances, its fresh vigor and its unexampled joy," he says at the start; and then at his conclusion he sums her up: "Let me repeat, then, that she was a woman of noble character, of splendid and enduring power, one who left the world a legacy of accomplishment which is today maturing into the widest and most fruitful results; but she was neither a martyr nor a saint, and, heavens, how she did enjoy herself!" It ought to be stimulating and encouraging to people generally to know that one who was fighting the whole evil of drink so courageously had a thoroughly good time in the activity.

The other portraits in the book, those of Sarah Alden Ripley, Mary Lyon, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Margaret Fuller, Ossoli, Louisa May Alcott, and Emily Dickinson, are all likewise the work of a deft hand. The same method of portraiture used to present some of the more modern women of other sections of the country will doubtless mean as entertaining reading as the study of Miss Willard, the one westerner among the New Englanders of this book. Except for her, the women presented here seem, like Henry Adams, reactions against the New England state of things which nevertheless remained essentially of New England quality and type. Even Mrs. Stowe felt something of this revolt, but as Mr. Bradford points out, she stands in her works in the last analysis "as an ardent expositor of the New England conscience."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Man Called Pearse. By Desmond Ryan. Dublin: Maunsell, 18s. 6d.

One of the most arresting figures in Padraic Colum's gallery of Irish types is the "Poor Scholar of the Forties," the man who knew the Æneid by heart, and Homer, too, yet had perforce to walk the road that "twists 'twixt bog and bog," in order to make a livelihood by teaching Greek and Latin grammar in the little cabins of the west. He longs for the treasures of scholarship in Dublin, for its men and books and comrades, for all the links that bind together everywhere the seekers after a common civilization and culture founded on the wisdom of Greece and Rome. "Down here," he cries with a ringing scorn, "they talk Repeal the whole night long." And then follow the well-known unforgettable lines:

You teach Greek verbs and Latin nouns,
The dreamer of Young Ireland said:
The sword being forged, the far-off tread
Of hosts to meet us Gael and Gall.
What good to us your wisdom store,
Your Latin verse, your Grecian lore?

Mark how, on the instant, the plodding, disillusioned scholar begins his reply thus:

And what to me is Gael or Gall
Less than the Latin or the Greek.

Had Colum been trying to single out a type the very opposite of Padraic Pearse, he could not have chosen more aptly than he did. The latter has all the advantages for which the poor scholar longed in vain. The son of an English sculptor living in Dublin, Pearse had graduated in the Royal University in Arts and Law and had become a college lecturer in Irish. The broad and peaceful pathway of the humanities was open to him no less than the wordy contests of the law. But to achieve what men call assured success was never in his thoughts. He proposed to squander "the splendid years" for what he held, however mistakenly, to be his country's good. In his poem, called "The Fool," he writes:

For this I have heard in my heart, that
I shall scatter, not hoard,
The deed of today, nor take
Thought of tomorrow's teen.

The "deed of today" was the rising of Easter, 1916. His "teen" lay in the ultimate surrender to General Lowe in the court-martial and firing squad for himself; and, far more than these, in the thought of the peril into which he had brought his brother, his associates, and the cause of Ireland as represented by the National Volunteers. In "The Man Called Pearse" a graphic picture is given by Desmond Ryan of his last interview with his teacher and friend. It took place in the barricaded General Post Office of Dublin, on the ground floor. All was dark within. From outside the fire glared in; distant volleys could be heard in the night. Around lay men sleeping on the floor, while others mounted guard at the windows, peering through the sandbags. Ryan stood beside Pearse as he sat upon a barrel, looking intently at the flames, yet a silent, his slightly flushed face crowned by his turned-up hat.

Success of Failure

"Suddenly," goes on the narrative, "he turned to me with the very last question that I ever expected to hear from him. 'It was the right thing, to do, was it not?' he asked curiously. 'Yes,' I replied in astonishment. He gazed back at the leaping and fantastic blaze and turned toward me more intently. 'And if we fail, it means the end of everything, Volunteers, Ireland, all?' I supposed he replied. He spoke again. 'When we are all wiped out, people will blame us for everything, condemn us. But for this protest, the war would have ended and nothing would have been done. After a few years they will see the meaning of what we tried to do.' He rose, and we walked a few paces ahead. 'Dublin's name will be glorious forever,' he said with deep feeling and passion. 'Men will speak of her as one of the splendid cities, as they speak now of Paris.'"

So communed—even more with his own heart than with his friend—who had been elected President of the Provisional Government and had acted, during the rising, as Commander-in-Chief to the Republican forces. Failure appeared to Pearse only less successful than success. For failure would turn the thought of Ireland more than ever inward; it would cut her off from the ways of a common culture that was associated with Great Britain and that made use of the English tongue; it would revivify for her tales, the ballads, the legends of Irish heroes, and the legends of Ireland down to the already half-mythical figures of Tone, Emmett, and Rossa. From this point of view, his biographer shows Pearse to have been consistent throughout his career. So closely did he identify himself with his own vision of Ireland that he might well have stood for Cathleen ni Houlihan herself, speaking strange words to his generation as Yeats makes the disguised daughter of Houlihan sing to Michael. "I do not know what such means," says Michael, "but tell me something I can peasant, putting aside all thoughts of his marriage, found out what the veiled figure meant when she led him away from his kin and his betrothed to join the French landing in 1798, so the friends and followers of Pearse came to understand his purpose, as the drama of the national volunteers drew to its appointed climax.

Pearse's Three Wishes

Padraic Pearse himself had understood the general course of events for a long while, though in what manner, and under what conditions, the rising would occur did not unfold themselves to him until after Great Britain was at war with Germany. His biographer notes that the accomplishment of

three wishes, announced at an early date and often repeated, stood for the man himself. Those three wishes were, to edit a bilingual paper, to found a bilingual secondary school, and to start a revolution. An *Claidheamh Solais*, Sgoil Einnia, the Irish Volunteers—these, says Ryan, were the three wishes, the three monuments he left behind him. They were successive steps, as Pearse saw it, in the isolation of Ireland, in freeing her from Anglo-Saxon influences, in teaching her to walk alone. As editor of the Gaelic League official organ, "An Claidheamh Solais," he introduced into the columns of that paper, articles on education, especially in connection with the bilingual problem of Ireland. These formed the basis of the system of language teaching in his school of St. Enda which he opened some five years later. Another five years passed, and in November, 1913, he made a rousing speech at the inception of the Irish Volunteers in the Rotunda Rink, Dublin. From that time on the conduct of the school had to be entrusted more and more to others, especially to his brother William, who threw himself with all the unselfishness of a generous nature into his brother's plans.

Schooling in Irish

Pearse schooled himself in Irish before ever he schooled his pupils, and far more unremittingly. His close study of the mother-tongue gave him that mastery over it which later on was to make him one of the foremost Irish writers of the day. He acquired a wide and first-hand knowledge of Irish folk-lore, prose, and poetry, founding the New Ireland Literary Society when he was no more than 17. Earliest of all his teachers was one whom he described as "a kindly gray-haired seanchaíde, a woman of my mother's people." It was she that told him tales by the fireside when he was a boy. And perhaps it was this influence, having its roots deep in the soil of Ireland, that led him afterward to think the Gaelic League was moving on wrong lines. Pearse would argue that the revivalists of his country should have made the Irish-speaking districts the home of living ideas instead of choosing the cities as centers of linguistic enthusiasm. When moving forward to other activities, he wrote that the Gaelic League was a spent force, and that the vital work to be done by the new Ireland would not be done so much by that league itself as by men and movements that had sprung out of it, or that had been quickened anew through its agency.

As always, his practice followed close upon his theory. He sought out the "western world"—Connacht of the bogs and lakes. There was not a hill or lake or "maam" whose name and history did not become known to him. The people, their ways, their thoughts, their distinctive dialect, were an open book to Pearse, and his reading of them gave to literature, to drama, and to the English versions of which are included in his "Collected Works." Iosagán has a special literary interest, because its author wrote it both as a play and as a tale. In each form the work is entirely successful; so successful indeed that, when learning the general technique of their craft, young dramatists could scarcely do better than compare the two forms with their very different emphases.

Plays for Propaganda

But Pearse himself was working at something more than literary values, or even an exquisite work of art. The plays, though all written for performance by his brother and pupils—"my masterpieces to order," as he laughingly called them—were to be used for the conversion of a whole nation to his ideas. This is shown in the choice of subjects. He saw that the mass of his countrymen, and more particularly those simple, dignified folk of the west to whom he always turned, would not be wholly content with dramas founded on the Fionn and Cuchulainn cycles; though indeed these legends, mythical heroes, and their deeds provided the foundation of plays written especially for the boys of St. Enda, and designed to teach them the heroic virtues. And so he turned to Gospel sources, giving a deliberately medieval character to stories and dramas; in which Iosagán (the name of the child Jesus in an ancient hymn) and his mother appear as characters within an Irish setting of today.

Did Pearse of set purpose choose Christian medievalism as an additional instrument for completing the estrangement between his mother's folk and his father's kin, or did the work and the idea grow together under his hand? He was more Irish than the Irish themselves, and Sinn Féin undoubtedly owe some of its most extreme elements to his intervention. But to trace the conditions of emergence of this remarkable figure in the literature and politics of Ireland, still more to account for the subtle yet forcible methods he employed, it would be necessary to go deeper still into the springs of human action. The songs that Cathleen ni Houlihan sang to the rapt Michael, she had herself heard on the wind of the morning. So Padraic Pearse, in riveting the attention of his contemporaries in a distracted Ireland upon violent courses, used what came to him from origins more obscure even than the source of the first shade of night.

ANOTHER DICKENS ORIGINAL

Mr. Willoughby Matchett sends to the October Dickensian an identification of Mooney, the beadle in "Bleak House," with Looney, the beadle in Salisbury Square, in London. Mooney, it will be remembered, aspired to go down in history as "the active and intelligent beadle of the district," and Looney is in a fair way to do this owing to the help of Mr. Catling, the well-known former editor of Lloyd's News, who has written to Mr. Matchett, as follows: "I remember Looney, the beadle, in

Salisbury Square. He used to sprinkle it with water conveyed by a hose, and the delight of the boys of the time was to get hold of the hose and turn the water on Looney. He was particularly attentive to the two ladies who lived where the Missionary House now stands and used to drive out in a carriage with yellow wheels and fittings. The houses round the square were then fenced in, with small front gardens, by wooden fencing. This was in the fifties. 'Bleak House,' I think, was published about 1854 or, maybe, 1853. The poor beadle's life was not a happy one, for he was continually being harassed by the printers' devils from Fleet Street and the surrounding neighborhood. Undoubtedly Dickens knew this Looney."

OXFORD DICTIONARY NEARLY COMPLETE

Among offprints from the Proceedings of the British Academy, one of the most recent relates to Sir James Murray. It is published by Humphrey Milford and is written with all the authority of Dr. Henry Bradley, who was for so many years associated with the first editor of the New English Dictionary in the successive production of its volumes, and became a second independent editor five years after the publication of the initial part of this still uncompleted work.

When Murray began his labors, writes Dr. Bradley, it was estimated that the dictionary would extend at most to 7000 pages, and might be completed by a single editor, with only a few assistants, in something like 10 years. That was 40 years ago, and in the interval two additional editors, besides Dr. Bradley (who began with the letter E), have been appointed to expedite the completion of the work. These were Mr. W. A. Craigie, now professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, and Mr. C. T. Onions, a London graduate, who had been for 20 years a member of the editorial staff.

The latest report made to the Philological Society by Dr. Bradley stated that he has passed Stratus-Styx for press and is now working on W. Mr. Onions has completed the section sweep—S. Z. When these are published, the dictionary will be complete from A to T, down to the middle of the tenth and last volume. Of the final half volume Dr. Craigie has got the whole of V in type, and there remains only U (partly done by Dr. Craigie), W, X, Y, Z. One can but wonder what will be the readjustments at the Clarendon Press when its Herculean task is finished.

The reference to the Philological Society in the last paragraph raises a point of interest, for at first sight its connection with the great dictionary might be judged by a younger generation to be remote. But Dr. Bradley supplies the missing link. It was in 1857, on the proposal of Dr. Trench, then Dean of Westminster, and afterward Archbishop of Dublin, that the society "committed itself to the preparation of a great historical dictionary of the English language." The scheme was taken up with great enthusiasm, hundreds of unpaid contributors being induced to cooperate in providing the body of quotations that was to serve as the basis of the work. First Herbert Coleridge, and then Furnivall, attempted to reduce to order the ever-growing mass of material. At length Murray, whose admirable book on "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland" had already been issued by the Philological Society, was induced to accept the post of editor, and in 1879 an agreement was made between the Philological Society and the Delegates of the Oxford University Press by which the latter body took upon itself, under certain conditions, the expense of printing and publication.

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WHEN IDLENESS BECOMES A VIRTUE

A lecturer upon literary celebrities recently took Stevenson to task for his "Apology for Idlers," stating that, in his opinion, this essay had done much to interfere with the efforts preceptors have made to instill in the minds of the youth, entrusted to their care, the important lesson of industry. To anyone familiar with the indefatigable industry of Stevenson himself, such a charge seemed preposterous; and, as a matter of curiosity, I turned to this "Apology for Idlers" and reread it after an interval of several years. Here are a few extracts from the essay. Surely, it was the title alone upon which the speaker, mentioned above, based his strictures! "Extreme busyness, whether at school or college, kirk or market, is a symptom of deficient vitality; and a faculty for idleness implies a catholic appetite and a strong sense of personal identity. There is a sort of dead-alive, hackneyed people about, who are scarcely conscious of living except in the exercise of some conventional occupation. They have no curiosity; they cannot give themselves over to random provocations; they do not take pleasure in the exercise of their faculties for its own sake; and unless necessity lays about them with a stick, they will even stand still. It is no use speaking to such folk; they cannot be idle, their nature is not generous enough; and they pass those hours in a sort of coma which are not dedicated to furious mulling in the gold mill. . . . As if a man's soul were not too small to begin with, they have dwarfed theirs with a life of all work and no play; until here they are at 49, with a listless attention, a mind vacant of all material of amusement, and not one thought to rub against another."

If this be an invocation to idleness, then we would crave to be numbered amongst the idlers! Stevenson's essay, from start to finish, is a call, to the higher realization of what opportunity really is. Business must be considered as a means to an end, rather than the end itself. Labor must be for the gratification of accomplishment, rather than for the reward which it brings. The hours of the day are entrusted to each man or woman to make such use of as will increase his personal asset to himself, and his value to those around him.

If the speaker who condemned this essay were to turn to two other essays of Stevenson's, "The Art of Writing," and "A College Magazine," he would himself have realized the absurdity of the charge he made. These essays portray Stevenson's personal approach to his work and his life. No writer ever toiled more laboriously to analyze the style, methods, and defects of the master writers who preceded him; no writer served a severer apprenticeship or accomplished more in original contributions to life itself, in spite of numerous obstacles. If a young man were to lay out a course of reading for himself which would give him large returns in counsel and inspiration, he would do well to include in this Stevenson's essay, "An Apology for Idlers."

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THE HOME FORUM

Hans Andersen in Edinburgh

"The view from the new city of the old one is imposing and magnificent, and offers a panorama which places Edinburgh, as to picturesque groupings, along with Constantinople and Stockholm," writes Hans Christian Andersen in "The Story of My Life." "The long street—no, I may almost call it a quay, if the gap, through which the railway runs may be considered as a channel—has the whole panorama of the old city with its castle and Heriot's hospital. Where the city declines toward the sea is the mountain, 'Arthur's Seat,' known from Walter Scott's novel 'The Heart of Midlothian.' The entire old city itself is a great commentary upon his powerful writings. Therefore the monument of Walter Scott is fittingly placed here, where from the new part of the city the panorama of old Edinburgh is seen. The monument has the shape of a mighty Gothic tower; below we see a sitting statue of the poet, his dog Maida, reclining at his feet, and in the upper arches of the tower are seen the world-renowned characters in his writings, Meg Merrilies, the Last Minstrel, and so forth."

"Do not call these pictures of Edinburgh passages from an account of a journey; they are really sections of the story of my life. They are reflected so vividly in my mind and thoughts that they belong there entirely."

"There was a scene connected with this exploration of the city and buildings which made a strong impression on me. A large company of us visited George Heriot's hospital—a grand building like a palace, whose founder, the goldsmith, we all know from Walter Scott's novel, 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' The stranger must bring a written permit, and then with his own hand write his name in the book at the entrance. I wrote my whole name, 'Hans Christian Andersen,' as I always have been called in England and Scotland. The old porter read it, and followed steadily the elder Hambro, who had a good, jovial face and silvery hair, showing him every attention, and at last asked him if he were the Danish poet."

"I have always thought him to have a mild face and venerable hair like yours."

"No," was the answer, pointing to me, "there is the poet."

"So young!" exclaimed the old man, "I have read him, and the boys have read him also!" They told me of it and I went up to the old man and pressed his hand. He and the boys knew very well about "The Ugly Duckling" and "The Red Shoes!"

"It surprised and affected me to be known here, and that I had friends among these poor children, and those who surrounded them."

Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE season that has come by custom to be associated with the giving of gifts is a time when thoughtful people may well pause to consider whether such a universal practice is leading them. For a number of years there has been a noticeable and growing sentiment toward curbing the reckless and indiscriminate gift-giving that has savored, in some manner, at least, of a riot of material sense gratification. Instead of a season for the uplifting of human thought to the purer ideals which should emphasize a growing understanding of the Christ. Truth. This trend away from the tenacity and turmoil of the holiday time has been due in no small measure to the increasing understanding of Christian Science in the world today.

Christian Science takes away none of the joys of the Christmastide. This statement might be denied by the materialist, for Christian Science is at war with materialism. But the statement stands true, nevertheless, because of the fact that material joys are not real joys and those who are believing in them today are sorrowing in them tomorrow. Men should be learning from their trials that real joy is spiritual. No one knew all this better than Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who had her actual experience with most of the hardships of earth. On page 298 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, she says: "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality." And later in the same paragraph: "When the real is attained, which is announced by Science, joy is no longer a trembler, nor is hope a cheat."

It is easy and natural for the one who possesses an understanding of real joy to give. Indeed it is well nigh impossible for the truly joyful, grateful person not to be giving all the time. Giving is not limited to the specific action of expending a sum of money for a given article, to be mailed at a given time, and opened by the recipient on a given day. Such action expresses material gift-giving, but the mere action in itself, without the joyous motive based on a true understanding of God and man, far from being true giving, is the false note that has brought into question much of the activity of the holiday season.

What, then, is the understanding of God and man which will make men so joyous within and without, so spontaneously grateful for the bountiful gifts of the one Father of all, that the true spirit of giving abounds not only at one season of the year, but at all seasons? This understanding is none other than the spiritual knowledge gained through a study of Christian Science. There is joy in knowing that man was created in the likeness of God, free from all limitations of the flesh and the carnal mind. There is joy in knowing that man is perfect now, as he was in the beginning, and that the lie of material sense, which has pictured man as sinning, sick and dying, is only a lie, to be overcome by the joyous Christian knowing of the truth, the truth that Jesus said should make men free. The joy based on scientific understanding no man nor circumstance can take away.

One of the greatest gifts that a student of Christian Science can give at just the right time is the word of counsel and advice that may lead an inquirer into an honest investigation of Christian Science. This is not to act as a promoter or a propagandist. It has been well said that Christian Science does not need adherents so much as it needs Christian Science. So the joyous student of this only Science does not proffer spiritual healing merely as a means of increasing the growth of a sect, but for the demonstrable good which all men may obtain by enlisting in the warfare to overcome selfishness and sin first of all in their own lives. The ideal rule for giving was stated by Christ Jesus, as recorded in John, when he said, "Peace I leave with you, my peace; I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you." To give not as the world, but as Jesus the Master did, is a sure sign of that joy which comes of the Spirit and abides with spiritual understanding.

The peace which Christ Jesus gave to the world was a peace greater than the world knew. But nevertheless he left it with us, for all time, to be appropriated and made our own just so soon as we should come into the understanding which should reveal the true meaning of what he taught. The sum of what every man wants is expressed in that little word of five letters, peace, so often spoken by Jesus. Peace in business, peace in international relations, peace in families, peace in each individual consciousness—is it not the unrealized ideal of the whole world? And all these years the answer to the human longing for peace has been at hand, though not understood, in the words and works of him who came to save and heal mankind, attended by angelic song: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." The practical import of Christ Jesus' teaching has been made plain and unmistakable for all today, and is known as Christian Science. Herein we learn that the peace Jesus conferred is never to be confounded with any sense of sluggishness or ease in matter, but is always intelligent activity, directed by the one Mind, God.

In an article entitled "The Significance of Christmas" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany,

p. 260), Mrs. Eddy years ago wrote: "The basis of Christmas is the rock, Christ Jesus; its fruits are inspiration and spiritual understanding of joy and rejoicing,—not because of tradition, usage, or corporeal pleasures, but because of fundamental and demonstrable truth, because of the heaven within us. The basis of Christmas is love loving its enemies, returning good for evil, love that 'suffereth long, and is kind.' The true spirit of Christmas elevates medicine to Mind; it casts out evils, heals the sick, raises the dormant faculties, appeals to all conditions, and supplies every need of man. It leaves hygiene, medicine, ethics, and religion to God and His Christ, to that which is the Way, in word and in deed,—the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

Inness Painting in the Air

It was in the early eighties that George Inness was invited by the Boston Art Club to make an exhibition of such of his works as he could gather together in the galleries of the club—the first time, I think, that Mr. Inness' paintings were shown en masse to the public. Roswell Smith... was desirous of having this exhibition a great success. He suggested that George, Jr., and I should go to Boston for a fortnight in advance and help it along. "You, William," he said to me, "know the public and ways of reaching them, and George knows the artists' anecdotal literature; James Pettit Andrews, by his 'Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern,' and William Seward, by his 'Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons.' These volumes were favorably received, and to such a degree, that a wit of that day, and who is still a wit as well as a poet, considered that we were far gone in our 'anecdotes'."

"I was a guest at the banquet, but it seemed to me to consist wholly of confectionery. I conceived the idea of a collection of a different complexion. I was then seeking for instruction in modern literature; and our language afforded no collection of the res litterariae. In the diversified volumes of the French *Anna*, I found, among the best materials to work on, I improved my subjects with as much familiarity as I could find in my limited anecdotal literature as my limited

An Early Pilgrim in Palestine

To conclude: this city of Jerusalem is the strongest of all the cities that I have yet seen in my journey, since I departed from Grand Cairo; but the rest of the country is very easy to be entered; yet in the city of Jerusalem are three Christians for one Turk, and many Christians in the country round about, but they all live poorly under the Turk.

Now concerning how the country about Jerusalem lieth, for your more easy and perfect understanding, I will familiarly compare their several places, with some of our native Eng-

life, but only dried dates, nor any of his household. Whereby you may partly perceive the barrenness of the country at this day.

And having my certificate sealed by the guardian, and a letter delivered unto me, to shew that I had washed myself in the river Jordan, I departed from Jerusalem, in company of the Moor, that helped to get me out of prison, leaving Mr. Edward Abbot, Jeffrey Kirby, Mr. John Elkins, Jasper Tymme, and Mr. Beadle, the preacher, (whom I met there by chance, not knowing of their coming) behind me in Jerusalem; and, which grieved me most, the gentleman of Middleborough, called Mr. John Burrell; that I met withal at Grand Cairo, that had borne me company from thence to Jerusalem, forsook me there, and staid also in Jerusalem, with the other five Englishmen; and so I was left alone to the mercy of my Moor that kept me company, and never left me till I came to Grand Cairo. From Henry Timberlake's "A True and Strange Discourse of the Travels of Two English Pilgrims," in the Harleian Miscellany.

"Loe! I Have Made a Calender"

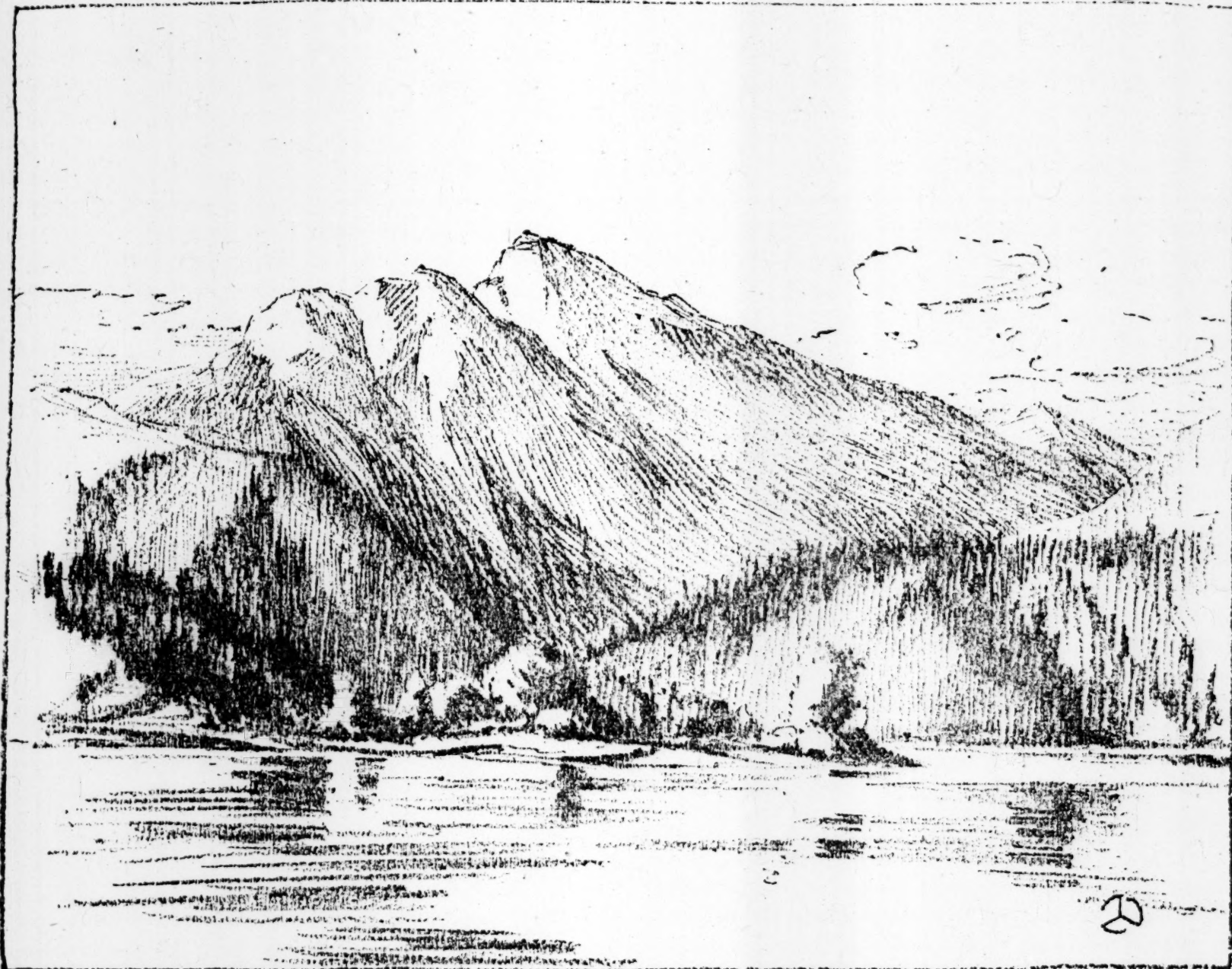
Loe! I have made a Calender for every year. That steale in strength, and time in durance, shall outwear; And, if I marked well the starres revolution, It shall continue till the world's dissolution. To teach the ruder shepherd how to feede his sheepe, And from the falsers fraude his folded flocke to keepe.

Goe, lyttle Calender! thou hast a free passeporte; Goe but a lowly gate amongst the meaner sorte; Dare not to match thy pype with Tityrus his style. Nor with the Pilgrim that the Ploughman playde awheyle; But followe them farre off, and their high steppes adore; The better please, the worse despise; I aske no more.

—From "The Shepherdes Calender," by Edmund Spenser.

Elms

No natural Gothic arch compares with that formed by two American elms, where their lofty jets of foliage shoot across each other's ascending curves, to intermingle their showery flakes of green. When one looks through a long double row of these, he beholds a temple not built with hands, fairer than any minster, with all its clustered stems and fluttering capitals, that ever grew in stone.—Holmes.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On Kootenay Lake

Story of a Fort and a Lake

Fort Kootenay on the Kootenay River and Kootenay Lake are both in southeastern British Columbia, and separated from each other by the Purcell range of the Canadian Rockies. Though water connection between the river and the lake of the same name farther west there is none, yet there is an historic association. In 1807-08, while Simon Fraser was busy hunting the Pacific Ocean down the river afterward to bear his name, David Thompson, astronomer and explorer for the North West Company of Montreal, founded Fort Kootenay, a short distance south of the head of Columbia Lake, the ultimate source of the Columbia. With this as a base, he completed a route of travel and commerce from Fort Kootenay south down the Kootenay River, west through the pass by which today runs the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Kootenay Lake to the Crow's Nest Pass, up Kootenay Lake, and by its west arm to the Arrow Lakes, themselves a widening of the main stream of the Columbia, up the Arrow Lakes by the point where stands the present city of Revelstoke, north to the northern Big Bend of the Columbia, and thence south again up the Columbia, returning to Fort Kootenay.

In this day of railways and government motor roads through the mountains, Fort Kootenay is almost forgotten. On the routes opened by the hardy astronomer, for so long a way of intermountain travel for the fur trader, explorer, prospector and railroad builder, now held by railroad and steamship lines, are a constant succession of mining towns and farming centers.

At Pilot Bay, on the east shore of the lake, opposite the mouth of the west arm, is a great smelter, receiving the product of the mines at Balfour, Nelson, and South Slokan, all on the west arm, to say nothing of other points such as Lardeau, Kaslo, Ainsworth, and Argenta, up the lake northward, and others south to Kootenay Landing, at its southern end, at the point where the railway commences, eastward to Kootenay River and the opening of the Crow's Nest Pass. With its northern end under the southern heights of the Selkirk, Kootenay Lake is surrounded by mountain ranges so far only superficially explored.

On Loving

Without distinction, without calculation, without procrastination, love. Lavish it upon the poor, where it is very easy; especially upon the rich, who often need it most; most of all upon our equals, where it is very difficult, and for whom perhaps we do least of all.—Henry Drummond.

In Boston. Go ahead and help to make that exhibition appreciated."

George and I went to Boston, where, being much entertained by newspaper men and others, it seemed to us that nearly every man in the city spent the greater part of the afternoon at Young's, beginning with oysters at one o'clock. The evenings also were given largely to the consumption of food. When the Saturday of the reception came "everybody" in Boston was at the Art Club, and many had come from far away, including a few notable critics from New York. The exhibition was a complete success, and in that gallery it first dawned upon the public that the poet-painter Inness was the greatest master of his art that America had seen. From that day his pictures, which had seldom brought him in one thousand dollars, began to realize higher prices, from which, fortunately, he was able to benefit during his lifetime. Since, as much as forty-five thousand dollars has been paid for an Inness, and it is not likely that the limit has been reached.

Mr. Inness went to Boston after the rooms opened, and I was fortunate to be with him one afternoon when he made a call on his friend and connection, George Fuller. Each man greatly admired the work of the other. In the course of their talk Mr. Inness painted in mid-air with his thumb a picture which had just come into his mind. I can see him now, quickly taking off his overcoat, crouching a little, then drawing a long, straight horizon line—a group of trees here on the left (the sketch in the trees)—over at the right, on the horizon, a distant railway train. Then (one eye shut and his nose twisted) a vertical column of black smoke rising straight against a gray cloud. The picture was there before us and might almost have been taken away and framed. He did paint it, and I think he used the idea several times, but I am confident that Mr. Fuller and I were the first to see it.—W. W. Ellsworth, in "A Golden Age of Authors."

A Disraeli Preface

"Of a work which has long been placed on that shelf which Voltaire has discriminated as *La Bibliothèque du Monde*, it is never mis-timed for the author to offer the many, who are familiar with its pages, a settled conception of its design," wrote Disraeli in his preface to "The Curiosities of Literature."

"In my youth, the taste for modern literary history was only of recent date. The first elegant scholar who opened a richer vein in the mine of Modern Literature was Joseph Warton; he had a fragmentary mind, and he was a rambler in discursive criticism. Dr. Johnson was a furnished man for anecdotal literature, and sorely complained of the penury of our literary history."

"Among my earliest literary friends, two distinguished themselves by their

studies afforded. The volume, without a name, was left to its own unprotected condition. I had not miscalculated the wants of others by my own."

"It was as late as 1817 that I sent forth the third volume; without a word of preface. I had no longer anxieties to conceal or promises to perform."

"The notice which the third volume obtained, returned me to the dream of my youth. I considered that essay-writing from Addison to the successors of Johnson, which had formed one of the most original features of our national literature, would now fall in its attraction, even if some of these elegant writers themselves had appeared in a form which their own excellence had rendered familiar and deprived of all novelty. I was struck by an observation which Johnson has thrown out. That sage, himself an essayist, and who has lived among our essayists, fancied that 'mankind may come in time to write all apophorically; and so athirst was that first of our great moral biographers for the details of human life and the incidental characteristics of individuals, that he was desirous of obtaining anecdotes without preparation or connection. 'If a man,' says this lover of literary anecdotes, 'is to wait till he weaves anecdotes, we may be long in getting them, and get but few in comparison of what we might get.' Another observation, of Lord Bolingbroke, had long dwelt in my mind, that 'when examples are pointed out to us, there is a kind of appeal, to which we are flattered, made to our senses as well as our understandings. An induction from a variety of particulars seemed to me to combine that delight which Johnson derived from anecdotes, with that philosophy which Bolingbroke founded on examples; and on this principle the last three volumes of the 'Curiosities of Literature' were constructed, freed from the formality of dissertation and the vagueness of the lighter essay."

"These 'Curiosities of Literature' have passed through a remarkable ordeal of time; they have survived a generation of rivals; they are found wherever books are bought, and they have been repeatedly reprinted at foreign presses, as well as translated. Every work must be judged by its design, and it is to be valued by its result." (Dradenham House, March, 1829.)

The Bugle

If knaves beguile, by felon art.
The shifting favor of the hour;
If civic rule from right depart,
And brazen impudence has power:
If low ambition buys his place,
While merit waits in half-disgrace,
Still undecided sways the fight;
The bugle still to charge commands;
There is no truce of tongues or hands,
No quarter, while one foe-man stands
To mock eternal Right!

—Bayard Taylor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Mississippi to European Eyes

IF THE American people were not so well used to the notion of great rivers running their courses through productive areas of the United States without being made to do service as carriers, there might be ground for surprise that the remarks of certain Europeans who have been visiting this country as a group of the International Trade Commission, expressing wonder that the Mississippi River is being so little used as a waterway, have not attracted wider attention. In the opinion of Dr. Luigi Luigi, an authority on canals and a builder of some of the greatest harbors in Europe and South America, the United States can profitably expend hundreds of millions of dollars in preparing and equipping the Mississippi River for shipping. He is sure, moreover, that the speed of the returns will be surprising. Pellerin de la Touche, president of four French trans-Atlantic steamship lines and head of the Paris-Mediterranean Railway, declares that Europe would be enthusiastic over such a system of river highways, one river leading to another, and all eventually reaching the sea. He is certain of the profit that will come from establishing freight lines upon these rivers, and, once established, he says, the movement will never stop. Marshall Stevens, head of the English company that built the Manchester canal, states very definitely his belief that, rather than dismantle the great war shipyards at Hog Island, the Hog Island plant should be kept busy for at least five years building barges for the Mississippi River. "The railways fought the Manchester ship canal," he says, "but we built it. Still they fought it. But at last, when one road made a connection with it, the others fell over one another to link up with our property. They spent millions of dollars for terminals. The American railways will learn that water traffic makes them doubly prosperous."

In view of statements like these, toleration of the lethargy that exists in the United States with respect to the development of the Mississippi for freight traffic seems unthinkable. The state of mind, of government and people, with respect to this river, can be nothing less than a deadlock induced by tremendous forces, which, obviously, neutralize one another, allowing no movement. Attempts to develop the river again and again reach the stage of intelligent and entertaining talk. They stimulate a considerable enthusiasm, even amongst those who may have no immediate interest in the river itself or waterway traffic as a business. But always such movements atrophy. They go off in gas. Nothing happens. And yet, at the mouth of the river is a great seaport which, as a municipality and as an aggregation of business factors, has long dealt with the possibilities of river traffic progressively. New Orleans has no mean or narrow views of the Mississippi River and the effect of its developed traffic. Vast sums have been spent there to align the railroads in proper relation with the water front. They have been separated from the commercial traffic of the city streets. They have been led alongside freight houses, warehouses, trans-shipment platforms, and elevators so modern, so well systematized, and so correlated with the river as to make easy the bringing in of freight by ocean ships, river craft, or railroad trains and the handling or storing of it without confusion. St. Louis, also, has taken a forward look in matters of this sort. Doubtless, it hopes to share in whatever river traffic may develop, and its plan seems to be to center upon its own water front the developing traffic of the upper river and the great east and west tributaries, the Ohio and the Missouri.

But the movement of goods in this vast country is not at present predominantly north and south: it is west and east. The greatest rail transportation lines have been developed on the east and west basis. These lines are the pocket nerves of the dominant financial groups in whose hands the country's development has been largely concentrated. These lines, also, are the commercial heart-strings of the ports which dot the Atlantic seaboard. In and out of these ports ply steamships, at the behest, largely, of those same financial interests that are responsible for the existing railroad freight routes of the country. What would be the effect on these great east and west systems or upon the trade of those great ports of the Atlantic seaboard, if the barges that Hog Island could build in five years should be put into effective freight-carrying service on the Mississippi River and its tributaries? Possibly this question is what atrophies river development.

Yet, that proper use of the Mississippi as a waterway can militate against the great seaports of the country's eastern edge is surely not the meaning of those remarks of the visiting experts from across the Atlantic. In their spontaneous expressions there was no hint of fearfulness lest the development of a north and south transportation route, by waterway, in the heart of the country, should check business on the east and west routes by rail. If their expressions meant anything, they meant that the development of the Mississippi would be generally beneficial, that it would stimulate new business, that it would increase the bulk of traffic in a way to bring profit to all concerned. Nobody wants this great waterway to be developed as a means of contesting with or fighting the railroads. Everybody wants it developed as a means of cooperating with the railroads. Not to put the railroads out of business, but to make them and the general transportation service of the country more complete and better able to handle the business of the country is the object of Mississippi River development. That so little has been accomplished in this sort of cooperation, at a time when rail and water routes are alike in the hands of the government, is surprising, especially in view of the favorable declarations of the Railroad Administration and the enthusiastic expressions of commercial men in river cities. The European visitors,

however, have correctly set forth the worth of the Mississippi to the country. Whether transportation routes remain under the direct control of the government or pass again into private hands, the river should be coordinated with them. Neither lethargy nor special interest should prevent this great asset from being used.

Rival Claims to Tangier

IT IS never well to underestimate Morocco as a storm center, and the statesmen of Europe, after the many bitter experiences of past years, are not likely to do so. Nevertheless, with so much else, apparently of much greater importance, to attend to there may be a tendency, far from desirable, to let matters drift in regard to that country until a real problem of first magnitude develops. The present trouble centers round the international zone of Tangier. This zone, some 140 square miles in extent, is practically an enclave in the Tetuan Riff, which is a part of the Spanish protectorate, and upon its formation, under the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912, those in any way acquainted with the actual conditions fully recognized the delicate nature of the compromise which had been arrived at. The whole settlement in Morocco was, of course, one of the last of those great pre-war settlements, worked out in strict accordance with the best traditions of the old diplomacy. Morocco was apportioned between France and Spain; Germany was compensated for her exclusion by a grant of territory elsewhere; and Great Britain was assured her continued control of the Straits of Gibraltar by the cession of the Riff to Spain, and the internationalization of Tangier.

Now, neither France nor Spain liked the internationalization of Tangier. Spain, not unnaturally, regarded the arrangement as depriving her territory of one of its most obvious outlets; whilst France was strongly of the opinion that the question would have been solved much more satisfactorily by handing over the zone to her, under certain guarantees. The seven years that have passed since the arrangement was concluded have not tended to improve matters. It is generally admitted that the management of the international zone has been deplorably bad; whilst the failure of Spain to secure the pacification, let alone the development, of the territory committed to her charge is a simple matter of record. How far the failure of the international régime in Tangier is due to its own inherent inefficiency, and how far it has been brought about deliberately for an ulterior purpose it is not possible to say. Connected or unconnected with the failure, the fact remains that, for several years past, the French have been doing everything in their power to bring about the Frenchification of Tangier. They have succeeded in creating a French atmosphere in the town, whilst the French colony in Tangier makes no secret of its aspirations, namely, that Tangier should become French under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. Spain has failed very badly in the Spanish zone. France has succeeded brilliantly in the French zone. The answer, therefore, to the question, Who shall step in and right the wrongs in Tangier? is, so the French consider, quite obvious.

Spain, however, is very far from taking this view of the matter. On the contrary, she is firmly convinced that Tangier should be Spanish, and her recent belated success against Raisuli is likely to confirm her in this attitude. French statesmen and Spanish statesmen still vie with each other in their protestations of devotion to a Franco-Spanish entente, but each group is equally emphatic that the Tangier question can only be settled along the lines which it advocates. How far Great Britain is still of the opinion that her interests are involved in the issue, it is not possible to say. Both France and Spain, however, would do well to remember that the present Moroccan settlement is an international settlement, and that the international zone around Tangier is very much a part of that settlement.

Employment of Women in Britain

THERE is nothing to be gained by attempting to burke the fact that in Great Britain, as in other countries, one of the most urgent problems awaiting solution, today, is the problem of unemployment. In spite of all the provisions which were supposedly made during the war to meet a contingency which practically every one, who thought of the matter at all, foresaw; in spite of all the schemes which were elaborated and financed; it only requires a glance at the advertising columns of the daily papers, or the smallest inquiry into the matter, to discover that unemployment in Great Britain has reached very serious dimensions indeed.

Now, it is easy enough to declare, as was done recently, by the organizer of the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, that this state of affairs is due to "the bankrupt policy of the government which has failed in its efforts at reconstruction," but such a declaration involves a very narrow view of the situation. The government could, no doubt, have done much that it has not done. But that could safely be said of any government. The root causes of the problem lie much deeper than that. Some years ago, at a time of so-called depression in the boot and shoe trade in England, when many shoe factories were closing down or putting their hands on short time, because of an apparent overstocking of the market, a well-known economist pointed out that, notwithstanding all this, there were many hundreds of thousands of children in Great Britain who had no shoes at all, and literally millions of men and women who stood sorely in need of new shoes. And so, today, at a time when all the world is crying out for any and every conceivable product of labor, in well-nigh unlimited quantities, the great problem to be solved is declared to be unemployment.

It would be absurd, of course, to suggest that there is a royal road to the solution of this problem. But whilst it may not be possible to say what should be done, simply because there are so many things that could be done, nevertheless, it is quite possible to say what should not be done, and one of these things undoubtedly is the attempt being made, in certain quarters, to thrust women back into the position which they occupied before the war, in regard to the world's work. If the past five years

have gone to establish anything, they have gone to establish the inalienable right of women to cooperate on equal terms with men in every human activity. Every act of liberation which has been extended to women has been really based on a recognition of this right, and British trade unions will make a grave mistake if they attempt to take, as some of them are doing, an attitude contrary to this basic demand.

Viewed as such a problem should be viewed, from a world standpoint, the demand for labor must be seen as one of quite unparalleled urgency, offering employment at wages better than ever before to every one. If this fact were taken as the starting point from which to work out the problem, instead of, as at the present time, the really absurd doctrine of "a limited amount of work for a limited number of people," the solution of the unemployment question would be quickly assured.

The Women's Industrial League, which has done splendid work in behalf of the women workers since the signing of the armistice, has, from the beginning, fully recognized the prior claim to employment of the returned soldiers and sailors, together with the skilled men who assisted in training and supervising in the engineering and other factories. The members of the association are, indeed, insistent that "the men who gave up jobs to go to the front should have those jobs back again." What they desire, and what should undoubtedly be accorded them, is a recognition of the basic right of women to employment "in any field where their work can be utilized for the service of the nation and for their own individual development."

Canada and Trade With Greece

OF THE many acts of farsighted statesmanship for which Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, has been responsible, few have been productive of more continuous usefulness than the establishment of the trade mission which he dispatched to London, some time before the signing of the armistice. The work intrusted to this commission was to deal, at first hand, with the great problems of reconstruction in Europe, and to place the Canadian producers in touch with those requiring Canadian products, thus making the resources of the Dominion as available as possible wherever they were most needed. This trade mission to London was later supplemented by the formation of a Canadian Trade Commission with its headquarters in Ottawa, and the two have since worked together for the promotion of Canadian trade all over the world.

Amongst the many interesting developments looked for in the near future is a great increase in the trade between the Dominion and Greece. At the present time, as was recently explained to a representative of this paper by Mr. A. G. Macheras, the Greek Consul-General in Canada, there are practically no imports from Greece; but this is almost entirely due to the lack of shipping, an obviously temporary disability. Greece offers a very excellent market for all kinds of Canadian goods, and has many commodities much needed in Canada to offer in exchange. Mr. Macheras advocates very strongly the formation of a Canadian board of trade in Athens, or else that the interests of Canada should be looked after by a specially appointed attaché at the British Embassy, or by a Canadian trade commissioner. Greece needs Canadian leather goods, shoes, timber, lumber, flour, paper, and Canadian wheat, and Mr. Macheras maintains that Canadian business men will find it well worth their while to visit Greece and study for themselves the conditions and requirements of the country.

Now, unquestionably, the great point to be watched in developing trade between Canada and Greece is the securing and maintaining of an equitable rate of exchange. Canadian exports increased by 1000 per cent during the war, and, although they have naturally fallen off considerably since the signing of the armistice, they are still very much greater than before the war. The one thing that will render possible a proper maintenance of these exports will be the encouragement of imports. No country can be solely, or even predominantly, an exporting country for long. Sooner or later, it will be surrounded by the tariff wall of a badly broken exchange, which cannot be lowered, save by the most temporary and artificial means, until it begins to import from its customers to a considerable extent.

In ordinary circumstances, it is true, each country might be trusted to look after its own interests in this respect. But the circumstances are not ordinary, and Greece, with more than half her mercantile marine at the bottom of the sea, will, like every other nation hard hit by the war, need, for a while, to be helped to sustain her part in that great work of give and take which constitutes international commerce.

Snowsheds

IN THE snowsheds the limited, which has been tearing along over the plains, and the freight, which has been coming on more like a rather rapid caterpillar, both have to puff their way up the mountain side as best they can with a more democratic fellow feeling. Of course, the limited has the right of way; but, even so, it has calmed down to less than the former speed of its humbler fellow traveler. Thus the sense of speed is, after all, relative. The limited itself seems tame beside the aeroplane, especially so when we realize that the latter spurns and soars above any such makeshift as a snowshed. And yet for such transportation, both passenger and freight, as must still crawl along the crinkled parts of the earth's surface, the snowsheds are a grateful protection.

Obviously they are mainly utilitarian. The railroad was not constructed merely for the pleasure of the idle tourist who, even in these days of fares strictly at so much a mile plus the war tax, pays cheerfully for his two tickets that he may loiter alone in a compartment. To the railroad builder the freight was the main thing. Nevertheless, for even the tourist in his compartment there ought to be a Stevensonian sort of enjoyment of unpleasant places in the going, at least for the first time, through the snowsheds. Indeed, this tortuous, semi-lighted cavern of a way is not altogether unpleasant. And certainly the mountains themselves, with all their firs weighted down

by the fresh snowfall, are not. Through the cracks between the boards that sometimes open up into little windows one gets a flickering motion-picture-like view of the scenery that for a few moments at a time is fascinating. And then, too, what amounts to an almost continuous tunnel, notwithstanding its occasional openings, is bound to be a little world to itself, with semaphores and even little stations, like isles of safety, inside. From the observation car one will enjoy, for a time, the contemplation of this strange world with all its windings. The main feeling is, of course, the sense of being sheltered.

Sometime progress may evolve more or less radical improvements in the snowsheds. They may, for instance, be made of more substantial materials than the present blackened timbering. Intelligent ingenuity should certainly be able to contrive better ways of opening large portions of the sheds to the outer world when no storm is actually playing at rage. From any point of view, however, this snakelike thing that lies in the high places is picturesque and interesting. If it were not there in the winter, the train might frequently be swept off its feet, or buried in a foot-an-hour snowfall. And if it were not there in the summer, less reason might there be for one's stopping off at the charming little spots in the wildest passes. Assuredly, then, the thing for the traveler to do is to decide, before he starts on his journey, that he is going to enjoy even the snowsheds, and be grateful for such vistas as he can get through the openings where the snow is evidently less determined to drift in its own free way. Then he will not be tempted to choose always those railroads that have no need for this elaborate protection because they go through the lower passes.

Notes and Comments

AN INTERESTING revival of a picturesque old institution, the "link boy," is to be witnessed in the British capital during foggy weather. The London General Omnibus Company is establishing a service for signaling and guiding busses with electric torches. For this duty it is reported that thirty-four of the busiest centers of traffic have been selected. The romance of a departed London clings round the historic link boys. Nor did those casual bearers of flaring torches of pitch and tow work always for the public weal. Times change, and the torchman of the London bus will not have very much in common with the link boys of a past century. It is curious that, at a time when the London fog has lost so much of its density, and has become so far less frequent, the Omnibus Company should provide a new branch of public service for the special purpose of dealing with it.

NOWADAYS the railroads of New England follow the lines of the old turnpikes, and the turnpikes are forgotten; but enough information about them has been gathered by Frederic J. Wood to make a 600-page book particularly interesting, for it shows the turnpikes as a solution of a highly important after-the-war transportation problem in the 1790's, and reveals the turnpike makers as the original American public service corporations. The development of the new nation called for roads, but towns, counties, and states were too impoverished by the war to build them. The solution of the difficulty was found by leaving the construction of the roads to private investment, and the turnpike corporations came into being, building and maintaining the turnpikes for the revenue collected in tolls. Turnpikes, however, were not profitable. One judges that this fact was realized in the beginning, and that many who backed the enterprises did so more because they were public-spirited citizens than because they expected financial returns.

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the great results of the World War has been the conserving of food supplies. This is especially so in Great Britain, where the rations stipulated by the Food Controller were faithfully adhered to. Even fruit is conserved by canning, and no more will it be possible to see barrels of fruit rotting in the sun at the wayside stations on account of a too abundant supply. In fact, John Bull, like the daughter of the California fruit grower, now "eats what he can, and cans what he can't." As an indication of the growth of the canning business in the British Isles, one company, which started in 1909 with an output of 500 cases, has now reached 10,000 cases of fruit, each case containing two dozen cans. The great demand from the Far Eastern and South African markets is said to be due to the excellent quality of the fruit, to the improved method of sealing the tins without soldering, and also to the fact that the interior is protected with a hard lacquer which resists corrosion by the acids and thus preserves the original flavor.

AMERICAN business acumen has taken immediate cognizance of the spread of the new phonetic writing in China, and it shows how well the inventors of the new writing have solved their problem that American manufacturers are already able to supply China with typewriters fitted with these recent substitutes for the ancient Chinese ideographs. Chinese business men, to be sure, already used a kind of typewriter, a cumbersome machine with 8000 ideographs, which was operated chiefly to make carbon copies, although expert Japanese typists have succeeded in using it as the ordinary typewriter is used. But the new phonetic writing provides a keyboard as easy to manipulate as that of any typewriter, and as the new system bids fair to come rapidly into common use, one may believe that a new means of livelihood is opening in China. It will be interesting to see whether the typical Chinese typist will be a "typewriter girl" or a "typewriter boy."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL is nothing if not versatile. His latest achievement, a portrait of Sir John Lavery, to be seen in the exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, has of course attracted much attention at the Grafton Galleries. Such a resource as painting for leisure hours is not within the capacities of many Cabinet ministers, and Mr. Churchill must feel this portrait has placed another feather in his cap, for has not a critic allowed that it has "a certain amount of artistic merit"?